

1974

The Windsor French : study of an urban community.

Warwick. Mercer
University of Windsor

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholar.uwindsor.ca/etd>

Recommended Citation

Mercer, Warwick., "The Windsor French : study of an urban community." (1974). *Electronic Theses and Dissertations*. Paper 4358.

This online database contains the full-text of PhD dissertations and Masters' theses of University of Windsor students from 1954 forward. These documents are made available for personal study and research purposes only, in accordance with the Canadian Copyright Act and the Creative Commons license—CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution, Non-Commercial, No Derivative Works). Under this license, works must always be attributed to the copyright holder (original author), cannot be used for any commercial purposes, and may not be altered. Any other use would require the permission of the copyright holder. Students may inquire about withdrawing their dissertation and/or thesis from this database. For additional inquiries, please contact the repository administrator via email (scholarship@uwindsor.ca) or by telephone at 519-253-3000ext. 3208.

THE WINDSOR FRENCH: STUDY OF AN
URBAN COMMUNITY

by
WARWICK M. MERCER

A thesis submitted to the Department of
Geography in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts.

Windsor, Ontario
1974

Copyright © 1974

Warwick M. Mercer.

Windsor, Ontario.

52009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have contributed to this work, in particular:

The Principals of the Bilingual Elementary Schools who co-operated wholeheartedly in the mechanics of data collection.

The Members of the French Community who spoke freely and gave of their time to provide much of the primary data used in this analysis.

Dr. F.C. Innes, Primary Advisor;
Dr. A. Blackburn, Secondary Advisor;
Dr. R.A. Helling, Outside Advisor;

each of whom provided guidance and invaluable counsel during the course of this research.

My wife Dianne, for unwavering support and encouragement throughout.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to define and delineate the French community located in the City of Windsor in order to expand upon the existing body of knowledge and present level of understanding associated with this select cultural subgroups, by society in general.

Earlier preliminary studies in this field of analysis have been carried out with varying degrees of emphasis, notably by Morrison (1954), Lajeunesse (1960), Helling and Boyce (1965), Jackson (1966), and Landriault (1972). Consequently, this study represents a further contribution to a much neglected area of urban research.

Methodology employed in this analysis involved the collection of data by means of a questionnaire survey directed towards a select portion of the French ethnic population in the city supplemented by interviews with community leaders, newspaper subscription data and census tract statistics over time.

Once collected, the data was spatially analysed using a Symap computer programme and crosstabulation in order to provide the basis for a closer examination and discussion of selected economic and cultural variables associated with the two subgroups distinguished in this analysis, i.e. English-speaking and French-speaking families of French descent represented in the city's four Elementary Bilingual Schools.

By way of conclusion, a Guttman Scale analysis was attempted not only as a form of evaluation of the variables used but also as a possible guideline for following researchers interested in a further evaluation of ethnic groups in general and the Windsor French in particular.

Conclusions drawn from the overall analysis confirmed the hypotheses that a French community did exist stimulated by continuing French immigration from Quebec and other heartlands and that assimilation was continuing nonetheless.

It was also confirmed that families speaking French in the home displayed the strongest degree of cultural affiliation and were largely responsible for the active promotion of a local French identity whilst economic status and cultural awareness was seen largely to diminish over time with some variation between the two linguistic subgroups.

THE WINDSOR FRENCH: STUDY OF AN
URBAN COMMUNITY

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Acknowledgements:	ii
Abstract:	iii
Table of Contents:	v
List of Tables:	vi
List of Figures:	vii
List of Photographs:	viii
<u>CHAPTER:</u> I: Introduction	1
<u>CHAPTER:</u> II: French-Canadian Ethnicity	22
<u>CHAPTER:</u> III: The Windsor French	44
<u>CHAPTER:</u> IV: Findings	68
Conclusion:	106
Appendix A: Interview Format	113
Appendix B: Questionnaire	115
Appendix C: Statistical Tests Contingency Tables	129
Appendix D: Factor Analysis Data	132
Appendix E: Questionnaire Data Summary	139
Interviews:	147
Bibliography:	148
Vita:	157

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 3

- TABLE 1 - Occupational Categories
- TABLE 2 - Sampling Procedure: Bilingual Schools
- TABLE 3 - Linguistic Affiliations: Bilingual Schools

CHAPTER 4

- TABLE 1 - Windsor Census Tract Population by French Ethnic Origin 1961.
- TABLE 2 - Windsor Census Tract Population by French Mother Tongue 1971
- TABLE 3 - Language Spoken by Generation
- TABLE 4 - Language Spoken by Place of Birth
- TABLE 5 - Language Spoken by Ethnic Status
- TABLE 6 - Social Interaction Family and Friends
- TABLE 7 - Command of French by Ethnic Status
- TABLE 8 - Multiple Regression of Ethnic Variables
- TABLE 9 - Language Spoken by Economic Status
- TABLE 10 - Command of French by Economic Status
- TABLE 11 - Multiple Regression of Economic Variables
- TABLE 12 - Ethnic and Income Variables: A Summary
- TABLE 13 - Length of Residence by Language Spoken
- TABLE 14 - Length of Residence by Size of Family
- TABLE 15 - Length of Residence by Ethnic Status
- TABLE 16 - Length of Residence by Income Status
- TABLE 17 - Guttman Scale: Economic Status
- TABLE 18 - Guttman Scale: Ethnic Status

LIST OF FIGURES

- FIGURE 1 - World Culture Areas Prior to 1500 A.D.
- FIGURE 2 - World Culture Areas 1500 A.D. to Present.
- FIGURE 3 - Canada: Bilingual Districts
- FIGURE 4 - Detroit River Settlement 1754
- FIGURE 5 - Windsor: Population and Economic Trends 1901-1971
- FIGURE 6 - French Ethnic Clusters by Census Tract 1961
- FIGURE 7 - Windsor: Bilingual School Districts
- FIGURE 8 - Classroom Sampling Format
- FIGURE 9 - Essex County: French Ethnic Distribution
- FIGURE 10 - Windsor: Italian Community
- FIGURE 11 - Scalar Structure of a Perfect Guttman Scale
- FIGURE 12 - Windsor: French Population Distribution by Ethnic Origin 1961
- FIGURE 13 - Windsor: French Population Distribution by Mother Tongue 1971
- FIGURE 14 - Windsor: French Population Distribution by Occupational Categories
- FIGURE 15 - Windsor: Population Distribution of Le Rempart Subscribers
- FIGURE 16 - Windsor: Sample Population Distribution
- FIGURE 17 - Windsor: French Community Migration Sources
- FIGURE 18 - Windsor: Social Interaction Sample Population

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- PHOTO 1 - Street Names Windsor
- PHOTO 2 - Street Pattern Windsor
- PHOTO 3 - Erie St., Windsor
- PHOTO 4 - Erie St., Windsor
- PHOTO 5 - Erie St., Windsor
- PHOTO 6 - Erie St., Windsor
- PHOTO 7 - French-Canadian Centre, Windsor
- PHOTO 8 - St. Jerome's Parish, Windsor

C H A P T E R : I

INTRODUCTION

"The human will is channeled in its action by a fabric of social customs, attitudes and laws that is tough, resistant to change and persistent through time; and yet it is a delicate thing that, like a fabric, can under some circumstances rip or, in others become unraveled."

Carter¹

The Impact of Culture

If one regards culture as constituting the patterns and products of learned behaviour including tastes, customs, traditions, language, religious beliefs, systems of knowledge and patterns of social organization,² then there should be little serious challenge to Carter's claim that "culture has enormous power to shape man's actions and colour his view of the actual world."

In contrast to the simplistic physical environmental determinism³ of Greek, Roman, Medieval and even nineteenth century times, to-day there is far greater awareness of the environment in which we live as an enormous complex of physical and cultural facts, closely related and constantly interacting in a continuing process of adaptation and environmental modification.⁴

Primarily this thesis is a study in cultural geography emphasizing the role of culture in determining and shaping to

a large extent the mosaic of forms and networks of communication that to-day constitute our urban environment.

Nature of the Problem

More specifically the purpose of this thesis is to examine the form, function and evolution of a select cultural group in the urban setting; namely, the French Community in Windsor, Ontario.

As such, this study represents a further contribution to the growing number of research documents concerned with the city and produced not only by geographers but also by Economists, Sociologists, Political Scientists, Ecologists and Anthropologists, all sharing a common field of enquiry but differing in the direction of their research and focus of interest.

In fact, it is this distinctive focus of interest rather than the academic label that determines the scope and the dimensions of scientific enquiry to the extent that one is inclined to regard any boundary between academic disciplines as an administrative convenience rather than a barricade in any particular line of research.

For the geographer, however, the prime focus of interest remains a spatial one with all integrating concepts and processes spatially oriented and relating to areal arrangements and patterns of interaction.⁵

The Urban Ecologists

From the many alternative approaches available this study borrows a good deal from the conceptual framework of the urban

ecologists constituting a field of endeavour described by Marqalef (1968)⁶ as being concerned with the study of systems at a level in which individuals or whole organisms may be considered elements of interaction, either amongst themselves or within a loosely organized environmental matrix.

Park's work in 1916 is generally regarded as one of the pioneering studies in this field. In a paper entitled, "The City: Suggestions for the Investigation of Human Behaviour in the Urban Environment",⁷ Park probed the evolution of "natural areas" in the city and discussed what he considered to be some of the forces involved in the orderly distribution and functional behaviour of populations in the urban setting.

Dickinson (1947) added weight to Park's research by strongly criticizing what he called "the geographer's traditional pre-occupation with landuse in the city"⁸ and his corresponding disregard for the nature of social conditions and their role in shaping internal land utilization patterns.

In that same year Firey produced a landuse study of Central Boston in which he attempted to conceptualize the influence of culture on the existing social system of the city.⁹ Extremely critical of what he called the "methodologically rationalistic theories" which assumed that physical space is a self-given phenomenon with qualities wholly independent of cultural values, Firey attacked even Park as "an empirically compromised rationalist" applying natural competition as the basic process at work in the city.

As an alternative to the economic theorists who ignored

cultural variables as determining factors in the social structure of the city, Firey argued that cultural values themselves comprise one of the criteria by which certain social systems choose locations.¹¹

He further argued that social systems which share certain values will seek identification with the spatial area as an end in itself producing a rational adaptation to space as a manifestation of culture rather than economic rationality.

In his Boston study Firey found that space was not always put to its most economic use and that locational processes in the urban setting could not be abstracted away from a cultural context.¹²

In the case of Beacon Hill (a wealthy upper class residential district in 1944) and the North End (a poor, predominantly ethnic Italian residential quarter), Firey argued that space became the symbol for certain cultural values and the embodiment of select social systems giving rise to locational processes that defied a strictly economic analysis.¹³

Social Area Analysis

Based upon this assumption Shevky and Williams (1949)¹⁴ developed an urban typology based on three dimensions of social structure including economic, ethnic and family status. They regarded these factors as the three structural indicators of change to be utilized in the study of social differentiation and stratification in the urban environment and applied their typology to a study of Los Angeles using 1940 census tract data.

Heavy criticism at both empirical and theoretical levels followed. Van Arsdol, Camilleri and Schmid¹⁵ attacked these so-called urban social area indexes on the theoretical basis of the rationale behind them and on their generality arguing that the dimensions applied were abstract variables which could not be observed directly.

The critics, however, were forced to conclude that factor analysis did support the Shevky system generally and that they could offer no better alternatives over the Shevky method of differentiating social rank, urbanization and segregation factors in the spatial patterning of cities.¹⁶

More severe criticism, however, was levelled by Hawley and Duncan (1957) who were also particularly critical of the "serious obscurities and gaps in the theoretical formulations about social area analysis"¹⁷, claiming that the "social area" as a concept had not been defined or explained or theoretically justified as a method of studying the differentiation of residential areas in the city.

More specifically Hawley and Duncan attacked the generality of census tract data maintaining that it could only offer part explanation of any social area characteristics and was alone insufficient to identify the basic factors of urban differentiation and stratification.¹⁸ In addition, they attacked the Shevky assumption of homogeneity countering that "social areas, at best, comprise populations that are homogeneous only in a relative sense and only to a moderate degree even though

patterns of areal differentiation may stand out clearly."¹⁹

These criticisms notwithstanding, the Shevky procedure for social area analysis generated tremendous interest and focussed considerable attention upon the importance of socio-cultural variables in the analysis of urban areas. Wendell Bell (1955)²⁰ went so far as to employ a factorial analysis to test the Shevky framework by comparing the structure of a predicted social area matrix with a matrix computed from empirical data. He concluded that the three social factors employed by Shevky were, in fact, necessary to account for variations between census tract populations and that the variables represented significant aspects of the social differentiation of modern urban society including the observed social differentiation between sub-populations in the cities studied.

Irregardless of the sides taken in this argument, the focus of attention to human attributes and attitudes and their role in shaping internal patterns in the urban environment was clearly established in the years following Shevky's initial Los Angeles analysis.

General Literature Review

Jonassen (1949)²¹, for example, analysed the ecological behaviour of the Norwegian Community in New York in terms of their spatial invasion of given areas in the city as a function of the city's social environment and the actual attitudes and values of the immigrants themselves. He concluded that man tends to distribute himself within an area so as to achieve the greatest

efficiency in realizing the values held most dear by himself and his peer group.

A similar type of analysis was carried out by Myers (1940)²² in relation to the residential distribution and mobility of Italians in New Haven during the period 1890-1940; the objective being to test the minority group's degree of incorporation in the existing social system.

The author concluded that residential dispersion over time was a function of multiple socio-cultural interrelated factors including the cultural values and attitudes of society in general towards Italians as well as the desires and aspirations of the Italians themselves towards kinship ties in the so-called slums on the one hand, and improved residential accommodation in the better class residential area outside the core area of the city on the other.

More recently, Berry, Goheen and Goldstein (1970)²³ applied Shevky's social area typology to 75 community areas in Chicago testing 57 variables for correlation as a means of identifying high and low socio-economic status areas.

Murdie (1969)²⁴ applied a comprehensive multivariate analysis to the human ecology of Metropolitan Toronto using a principal components analysis of some 86 socio-economic variables by census tract. Results were comparable to those obtained by Shevky some 25 years earlier.

Social area studies such as these serve to highlight the importance of human behaviour and human attributes in shaping

the internal structure and patterns of human associations that may be identified in our urban settlements to-day.

Environmental Perception

David Lowenthal has been one researcher to take this approach a little further and examine the differences in perception of environment based upon differences in cultural background.

His study of Boston in 1972²⁵ was one of a series of eight reports begun in 1966 to elicit public preconceptions and attitudes towards a wide range of environmental stimuli. In a series of survey controlled "walks" through selected areas of Boston, the observers were asked to judge what they had seen on a five-point-scale in terms of 25 opposing attribute pairs (vivid-drab, poor-rich, etc.). Observers were also asked to indicate which traits seemed most significant in each milieu and to describe their feelings about those traits as well as elaborate on the observations in a controlled interview at the end of the walk.²⁶

The result was the emergence of a consensual portrait of Boston as essentially seedy, crowded, busy and strongly idiosyncratic (quaint, historical, colourful). Some judgements were found to be more or less environmentally fixed whilst others emerged as observer-dependant with different backgrounds producing different perception responses.²⁷

In summary, Lowenthal's approach illustrates the two-way role of cultural attributes. On the one hand, they possess urban

form as a physical reflection of culture and, on the other, they contribute to the individual's perception of the urban environment itself so that similar forms are interpreted differently in accordance with the observer's own cultural background.

Whilst an important distinction, this two-way relationship imposes considerable difficulty upon any attempt to realistically analyse any set of socio-economic variables.

The Dynamics of Cultural Phenomena

All human phenomena are in general difficult to handle due to their dynamic, interdependent and self-influencing characteristics.

In fact, so many human traits and characteristics that require analysis are in such a constant state of flux that any really valid interpretation of them is near to impossible. Zelinsky (1966) argues that in no other geographical field of study does raw data change so radically or so rapidly due to the volatile nature of human reactions and responses to their social and physical environments.²⁸

Interpretation is further complicated by the interdependence of human characteristics. Few, if any, change without having some influence on associated variables. (The effect of a change in occupation on income and spending habits for example.) In short, human populations appear to be as much active modifiers of their surroundings as they are passive receivers of outside influences. As change in population characteristics occur, change itself varies in direction and degree.

These problems notwithstanding, human perceptions and responses to environmental stimuli are the product of a variety of interacting factors including culture which is in itself a human product constantly evolving and adapting to changing circumstances.

Culture Redefined

As a determinant of perception and behaviour (i.e. response to environment) culture requires careful analysis. It germinates in the minds of men and exists in the form of behaviour patterns, attitudes, values and a group consciousness all of which tends to be shared and kept relatively uniform by social pressure. Such culturally determined habits also tend to be idealized and conceptualized producing human characteristics capable of measurement and serving as distinguishing marks of particular subgroups within the urban population.²⁹

Certainly these traits may be quantitatively measured as evidenced by the preceding review of methodologies presented. Certainly there are difficulties and these are manifested by the dynamics of culture, historically as well as spatially. As Hans Bobeck claims "cultural communities can never be understood simply on the basis of their contemporary conditions. They are historical entities grown up in time and space in an infinitely complicated succession of drives, impulses, conditions and reactions hard to fully understand but necessary to analyse."³⁰

These cultural communities or areas to-day comprise such a huge mass of learned behaviour, attitudes and ideas that the

possible combinations of characteristics are almost infinite making it nearly impossible to pigeonhole them into any system of universal categories.³¹

Cultural Hearths

This was not always so. Prior to the Europeanization of the world (i.e. before AD 1500) the territorial identity of world-wide cultural areas was relatively clear-cut.³² As the Europeans penetrated to the four corners of the earth, however, they either modified or replaced the indigenous population's culture with their own producing a far more complicated pattern of culture areas. (See Figures 1-2).

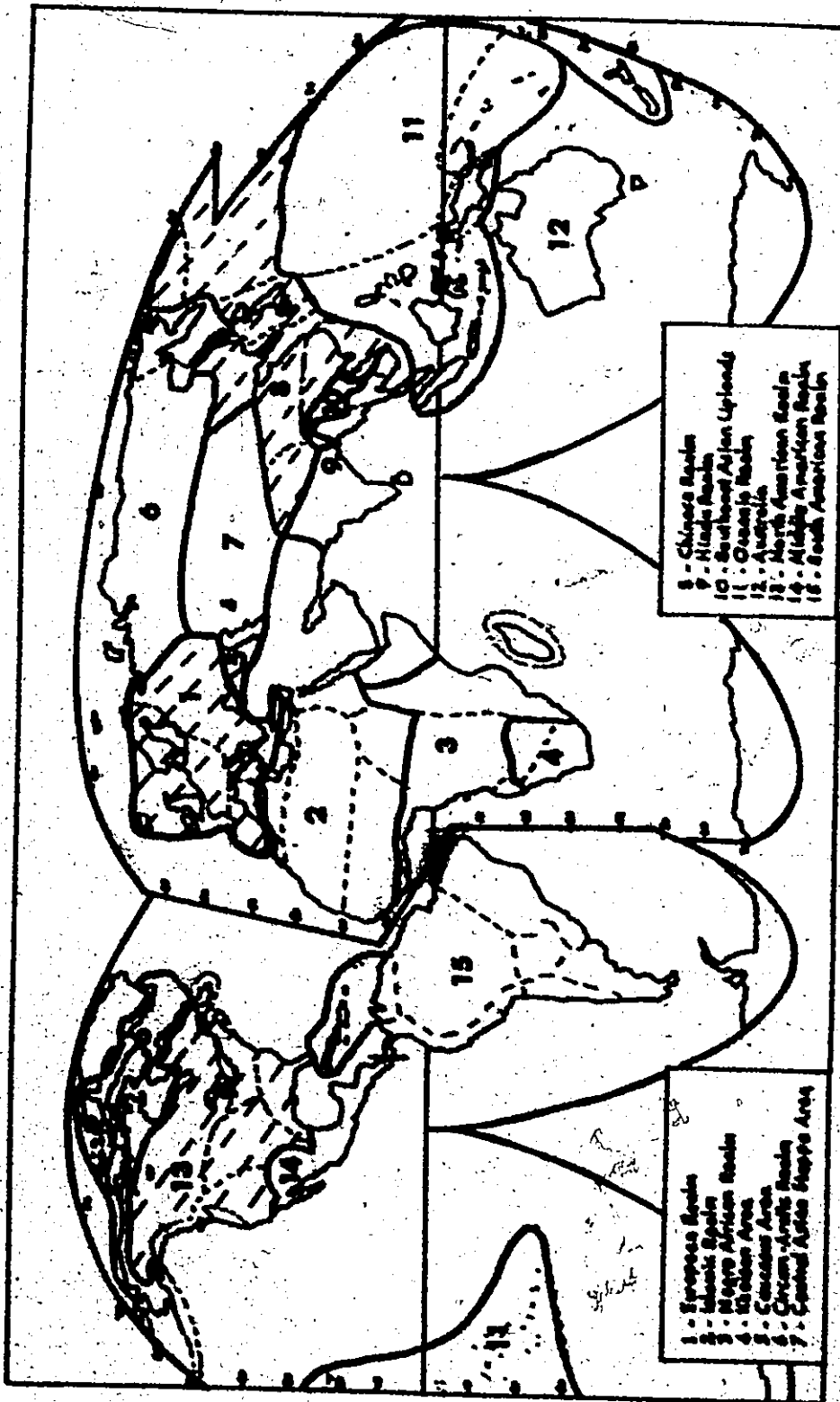
Despite this, however, it is possible to identify cultural groups on a broad basis and at the same time distinguish within them distinctive sub-cultures as bearers of the parent culture different from one another yet maintaining a relatively common cultural heritage as in the case of Britons, South Africans, Australians and Canadians (or more to the point, the French and the inhabitants of former French areas of exploitation and colonization.)

Ethnic Groups

Within these so-called sub-cultures one may further recognize internal differentiation in the form of ethnic groups,³³ which in this analysis applies to all national groups within the Canadian population with the exception of native Indians. Berry and Horton (1970)³⁴ claim that the term "ethnic" is commonly extended to cover all human groups sharply differentiated by

FIGURE 1

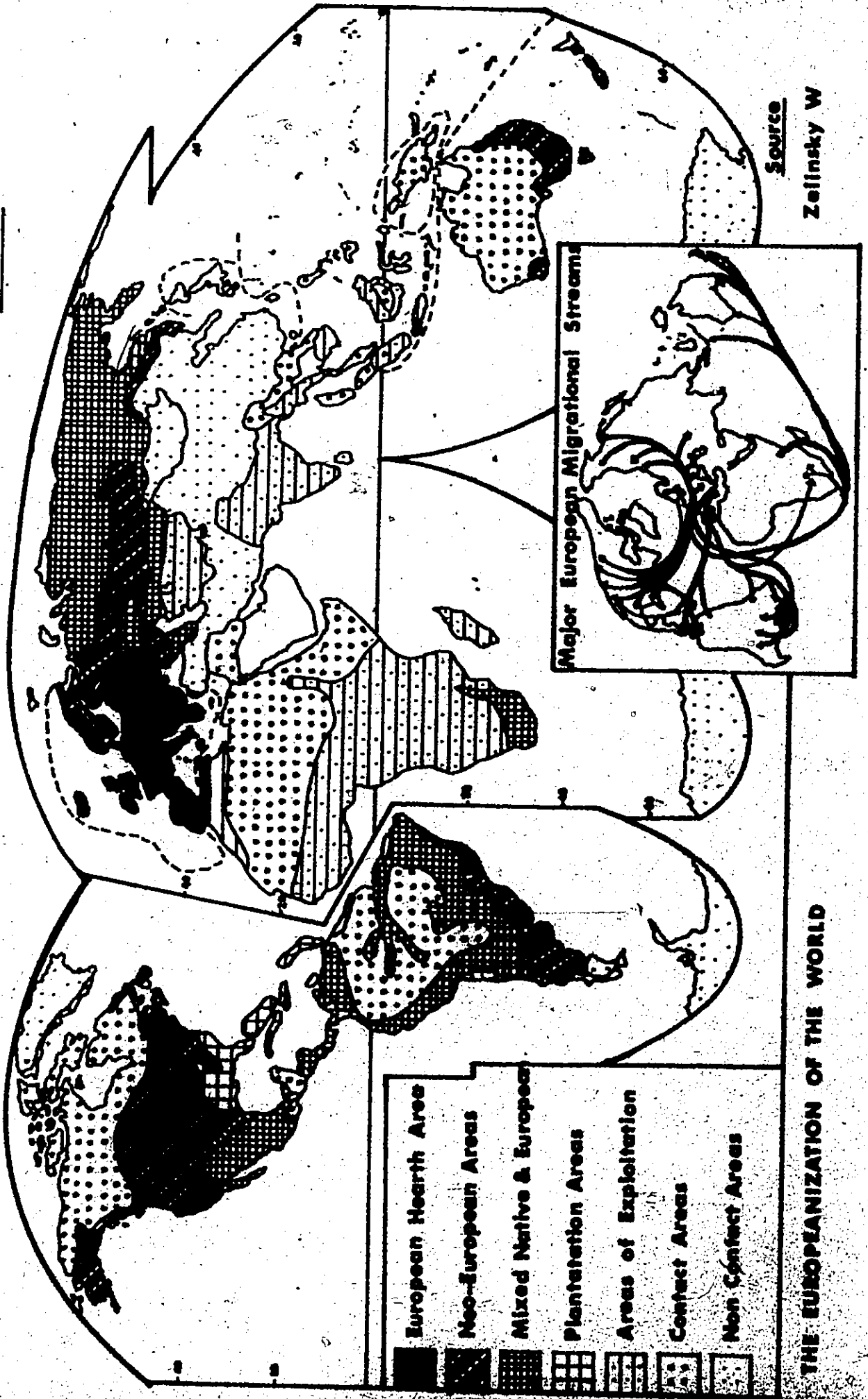
GENERALIZED CULTURE AREAS AND REALMS, AS OF CONTACT TIME.



Note. Contact Time : A.D. 1500 To Present.

Source. Zelinsky, W.

FIGURE 2



national origin, language or racial characteristics. This definition is generally acceptable although the relationship between culture and ethnicity is perhaps better defined in the words of Barth who states that "there are aggregates of people who essentially share a common culture and there are discrete groups of people (ethnic groups) that correspond to each culture."³⁵

More specifically, to adopt a largely anthropological viewpoint, an ethnic group may be regarded as sharing fundamental cultural values in a common field of communication and interaction with a membership which identifies itself (and is identified by others) as constituting a category distinguishable from other categories of the same order.³⁶

The Canadian Scene

In this regard, Canada provides a very useful frame of reference as a multi-cultural society.

Despite representation by many diverse ethnic groups and the gradual evolution of a collective Canadian cultural tradition, there are really two dominant languages and two principal cultures in Canada today³⁷ with an influence that extends, in varying degrees, across the whole of the country. Furthermore, it would seem that individuals participate in these cultures with varying degrees of intensity so that a clear-cut identification of the members making up a given ethnic group is not always possible because it is difficult to assess to what extent and to what degree individuals are living and sharing a particular ethnic culture.

Ethnic Indices

In the past a good deal of analysis in this field of research has been based on rather broad and somewhat deceptive criteria.

Place of birth is one such indicator which has enjoyed widespread application.

J.T. Shuval (1956)³⁸ for example, in a study of ethnic movement into Israel during the period 1949-52, distinguished ethnic groups on the basis of the individual's country of emigration whilst D.N. Gordon (1970)³⁹ in a study of the ethnic impact on municipal voting turnout in selected American cities assessed his population on the basis of the percentage of foreign born persons related to particular voting patterns. In this case the deception is compounded by Gordon's apparent failure to hold constant other factors likely to have affected his results, including length of residence, income and occupational status. This appears to be a common enough weakness in the literature with numerous authors attaching undue importance to ethnicity when the latter is not sufficiently isolated as a control variable.

Considered equally misleading by this author is the practice of identifying ethnic group membership by surname association as carried out by Lieberman (1958)⁴⁰ in a study of ethnic groups and the practice of medicine in which all sampling was based on lists of surnames associated with each of five selected ethnic groups. Attention was then directed to those

physicians whose surnames carried a "strong ethnic connotation."⁴¹

Again it could well be argued that one of the real weaknesses of the original Shevky index of segregation (previously referred to) was its dependence on the number of foreign born in each census tract as a measure of ethnicity. It would seem that such measures could only serve as a very general indicator of the ethnic mix due to the danger of either overstating or understating the real size and dispersal of the population under review.

Importance of Language

On the other hand, language is commonly recognized as a major cultural or ethnic index providing strong evidence of cultural origins and dispersals. In fact, according to Zelinsky (1966)⁴² language is the most universal and the most subtle indicator of the existence of a culture (or ethnic group). Furthermore, it is generally recognized that the acculturation of one (ethnic) group by another will take place when the language of the dominant group is adopted.

In Book 1 of the Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism by the Royal Commission (1967)⁴³ it is clear that language is regarded as a very significant expression of culture; the argument being that if one can identify the most common language spoken in the home, one can safely assume the identification of that family with a particular cultural or ethnic existence. The report clearly states the Commission's emphasis on language rather than ethnic origin "due to the latter's indefinable

cultural influence on the individual."⁴⁴

In this thesis, "language most commonly spoken in the home" is taken as a key variable in the identification of a functioning French Community⁴⁵ in which group members share a common culture, interact with one another and provide some group measure of identity and distinctiveness within the urban environment as a whole.

Concept of a Community

The preceding trilogy was tested by Hillery (1955)⁴⁶ who sought to identify some of the key elements associated with the term community. After examining in excess of 95 definitions he concluded that over 73 had common ground; namely, social interaction, area and common ties.

Yeates and Garner (1971)⁴⁷ follow this pattern pointing out that a community may be regarded as "a social unit consisting of people who share a common geographical area, interact in terms of a common culture and incorporate a range of social structures which function to meet a relatively broad range of needs for all persons who make up that social unit."⁴⁸

Accordingly, the search for a community would logically involve a territorial area containing a complex of culturally-related institutions and inhabited by people with a common sense of belonging possessing characteristic housing forms, collective attitudes and a common language.⁴⁹

Unfortunately, such areas are not always easily distinguishable, for as Webber (1964) points out, "space has

turned out to be a very complex idea."⁵⁰

In an article entitled "Culture, Territoriality and the Elastic Mile," (1964) Webber refers to a great many recent studies indicating the existence of kinship groups (including ethnic groups, though not exclusively) in spatially dispersed non-place communities suggesting that cultural subgroups are not always clearly arranged in visible and obviously spatial terms.

The Problem Redefined

To accommodate these difficulties a spatial framework of analysis is employed patterned on the design outlined by Hatt and Reiss (1951)⁵¹, namely to identify the points or nodes serving as cultural hearths within the community as a measure of the tangibility and degree of persistence of the culture area in question. Secondly, to identify, if possible, lines of cultural penetration and dissemination in order to examine, among other things, the degree of acculturation occurring within the community so that one may assess the extent to which a particular ethnic group is either perpetuating itself or alternatively losing its identity.

This is a formidable task as no one can say with conviction exactly how many Canadians actually identify themselves with a particular cultural group corresponding to their ethnic origin or even corresponding to their language.

As Vallee (1957)⁵² aptly puts it, "the social structure of an ethnically plural society is characterized as a constel-

lation of ethnic groups becoming more like each other in some ways and less like each other in other ways." Such is the nature of the problem.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES:

1. G.F. Carter, Man and the Land (New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston, 1968), p. 3.
2. L. Wilson and W. Kolb, Sociological Analysis (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1949), p. 57.
3. G.F. Carter, op.cit., p. 6.
4. Ibid., pp. 7-9.
5. M.H. Yeates and B.J. Garner, The North American City (New York: Harper and Row, 1971), pp. 1-2.
6. R. Marqalef, Perspectives in Ecological Theory (Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1968); also R.L. Smith, The Ecology of Man: An Ecosystem Approach (New York: Harper and Row, 1972), p. 4.
7. R. Park, Human Communities - The City and Human Ecology (Glencoe, Illinois: 1952); also R.J. Charley and P. Haggett, Frontiers in Geographical Teaching (London: Methuen and Co.Ltd., 1965), p. 84.
8. R.E. Dickinson, City, Region and Regionalism (London: 1964); also R.J. Charley and P. Haggett, op.cit., p. 91.
9. W. Firey, Landuse in Central Boston (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1947), pp. 1-11.
10. Ibid., p. 21.
11. Ibid., p. 34.
12. Ibid., p. 323.
13. Ibid.
14. E. Shevky and M. Williams, The Social Areas of Los Angeles (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1949); also G. Theodorson, Studies in Human Ecology (New York: Peterson and Co., 1961), pp. 227-30.
15. M.D. Arsdol, S.F. Camilleri and C.F. Schmid, "The Generalities of Urban Social Area Indexes", American Sociological Review, Vol. 23, 1958, p. 277.
16. Ibid., p. 284.

17. A.H. Hawley and O.D. Duncan, "Social Area Analysis: A Critical Appraisal", Land Economics, Vol. 33, 1957, p. 337.
18. Ibid., p. 338.
19. Ibid., p. 339.
20. W. Bell, "Economic, Family and Ethnic Status: An Empirical Test", American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, 1955, p. 51.
21. C.T. Jonassen, Cultural Variables in the Ecology of an Ethnic Group, American Sociological Review, February 1949, pp. 32-41.
22. J.K. Myers, "Assimilation to the Ecological and Social Systems of a Community", American Sociological Review, Vol. XV, (June, 1950), pp. 367-72.
23. R.J.L. Berry and F.E. Horton, Geographic Perspectives on Urban Systems (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1970), p. 373.
24. M.R. Yeates and B.J. Garner, The North American City (New York: Harper and Row, 1971), p. 298.
25. D. Lowenthal, Environmental Assessment: A Case Study of Boston, American Geographical Society, New York, 1972.
26. Ibid., p. 5.
27. Ibid., pp. 7-16.
28. W. Zelinsky, A Prologue to Population Geography (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1966), p. 15.
29. L. Wilson and W. Kolb, Sociological Analysis (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1949), pp. 67-71.
30. P.L. Wagner and M.W. Mikesell, Readings in Cultural Geography (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962), p. 219.
31. W. Zelinsky, op.cit.
32. L. Wilson and W. Kolb, op.cit., p. 68.

33. According to the Federal Committee on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, the term ethnicity implies a common ancestry and racial background. Following its precise definition from the Greek "ethos" (a nation), it could be taken to mean "pertaining to a foreign national group marked out by the language it uses." In this analysis it is applied to all national groups within the Canadian population with the exclusion of native Indians.
34. B.J. Berry and F.E. Horton, Geographic Perspectives on Urban Systems (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1970), p. 392.
35. F. Barth, Ethnic Groups and Boundaries (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1969), p. 9.
36. Ibid., p. 11.
37. Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Book I, The Official Languages (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967), pp. XXXI - XXXIII.
38. J.T. Shuval, "Causal and Ethnic Correlates of Casual Neighbouring, American Sociological Review, Vol. 21, 1956, pp. 454-6.
39. D.N. Gordon, "Immigrants and Municipal Voting Turnout: Implications for the Changing Ethnic Impact on Urban Politics", American Sociological Review, Vol. 35, 1970, p. 665.
40. S. Lieberman, "Ethnic Groups and the Practice of Medicine", American Sociological Review, Vol. 23, 1958, p. 543.
41. The enclosure is mine to suggest the shaky foundation of such a premise.
42. W. Zelinsky, op.cit., p. 67.
43. Report of the Royal Commission, op.cit., p. XXV.
44. Ibid.
45. A social unit consisting of people who interact in terms of a common culture.
46. C. Bell and H. Newby, Community Studies (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1971), p. 28.

47. M.H. Yeates and B.J. Garner, op.cit., p. 288.
48. Ibid.
49. Ibid.
50. M.M. Webber, Culture, Territoriality and the Elastic Mile, Regional Science Association Papers, Vol. 13, 1964, p. 60.
51. P.K. Hatt and A.J. Reiss, Cities and Society (New York: The Free Press, 1951), p. 6.
52. F.G. Vallee, Regionalism and Ethnicity: The French-Canadian Case, from Perspectives on Regions and Regionalism, B.Y. Card et al editors (Edmonton: University of Alberta, 1969); also J.L. Elliott, Immigrant Groups, Vol. 2 (Scarborough, Ontario: Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Dalhousie University, 1971), p. 8.

C H A P T E R : II
FRENCH-CANADIAN ETHNICITY

Linguistic Groups

According to the Royal Commission on bilingualism and biculturalism, Canada is characterized by the increasing homogeneity of its population according to mother tongue in spite of increasing heterogeneity according to ethnic origin. Broadly speaking, those of British origin generally speak English; 90% of the people of French origin retain French as their mother tongue and those of other origins tend progressively to adopt English except in Quebec where the situation is more complex.¹

Consequently, given the population dominance of these two ethnic groups together constituting nearly three quarters of the national population (British 44% by national origin and French 30%),² Canada may be seen as primarily a bilingual nation.

Whilst English and French are both official languages in Canada, the former possesses a considerable advantage over the latter being the national language of its near neighbour, the United States.

Consequently, some linguistic atrophy is to be expected and faced as a problem threatening the survival of a minority

language and concomitantly the unity of a bilingual nation.

On a world scale only a few countries have accorded full equality to their linguistic minorities as has Canada.

In Belgium there are fixed linguistic frontiers designed to protect the interests of the two linguistic groups; the Flemish (Flemings) in the north and the French (Walloons) in the south.

Legislation in 1963 advocated the physical separation of these two language groups by encouraging even further the national division of the country into two official unilingual areas in the hope of reconciling animosity between the two groups through the introduction of a territorial principle leading to the geographical separation of one language from the other except in the bilingual districts of Brussels, the capital.³

Little cross fertilization apparently resulted between the two cultures producing a tremendous drain on the tiny nation's resources. The surrounding "high pressure" zones tend to draw off most of the native talent leaving behind something like a cultural vacuum.⁴

In Switzerland, by way of contrast, French, German, Italian and Romansch each enjoy the status of national languages despite the considerable disproportion in the numbers of Swiss citizens using them.⁵ (German 74%, French 20%, Italian 4%, Romansch 2%).

Through the federal system each of these language groups have protected autonomous bases for the development of their

own cultures. Twenty-one of the twenty-five cantonal units making up the federation are unilingual and all of the cantonal laws and regulations are issued solely in the official language of the canton.⁶

It is, therefore, a tacitly recognized principle in Switzerland that each locality should be able to retain its traditional language regardless of immigration from other linguistic areas. Linguistic boundaries are, therefore, permanent and a foundation for peaceful relations among the language groups.

There is, in addition, an obligation for immigrants to assimilate; a factor which apparently has caused few problems due to the fact that 90% to 95% of each canton's mother tongue is shared by its citizens.⁷

In Canada, to adopt such a principle of territoriality would be to declare an official French unilingualism in Quebec and an English unilingualism in the other provinces with bilingual federal institutions in the centre and a subsequent loss of minority rights in all areas.

Instead the Royal Commission adopted as a guiding principle the recognition of both official languages in law and practice wherever the minority was numerous enough to appear viable as a group.⁸

Consequently, the commission recommended that any province whose official language minority reached or exceeded 10% should declare its recognition of French and English as official language.

In addition, it proposed the creation of bilingual districts where the official language minority was numerous enough to warrant recognition. Figure 3 illustrates the practical application of this proposal based on census divisions throughout Canada where the official language minority is equal to or more than 10% of the population.

Based on pre-existing electoral boundaries, however, such districts hardly provide an accurate measure of the actual French speaking population distribution in the selected bilingual districts. Figure 3, therefore, tends to provide an inflated picture of the actual population distribution.

In addition, there is no safeguard against the development of a numerical supremacy by the majority language group (English) leading to the proportional decline of the French and the subsequent dissolution of the bilingual district. The latter appears as a short term measure capable only of protecting the rights of a minority culture during the course of its assimilation. There is no guarantee of its survival as a practical entity as is the case of the Swiss canton.

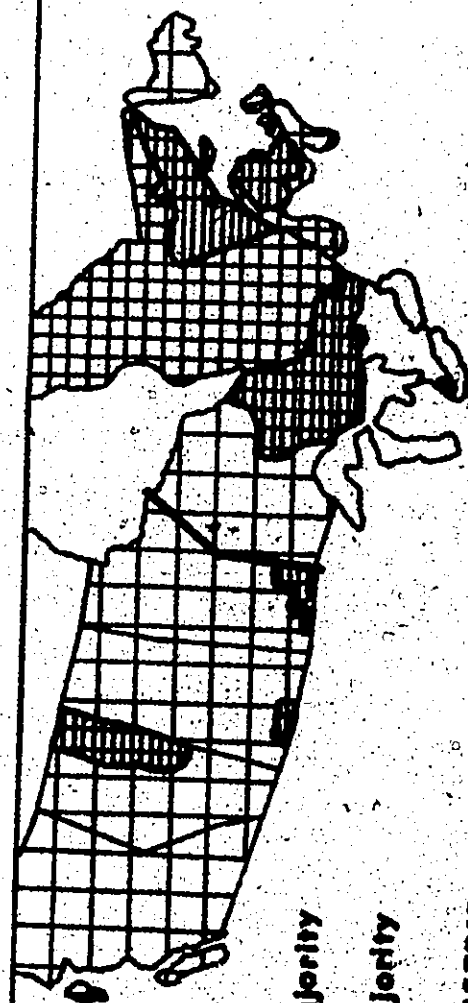
Consequently, one is obliged to conclude that the assimilation of minority groups, including the French outside of Quebec, is a foregone conclusion unless constant "transfusions" to the bilingual districts are provided by either external sources or internal feeder areas (in the case of the French, from Quebec).

Assimilation

In Canada today, according to Vallee there are two modes

FIGURE 3

CANADA : DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE GROUPS BY CENSUS 1961.



French Minority

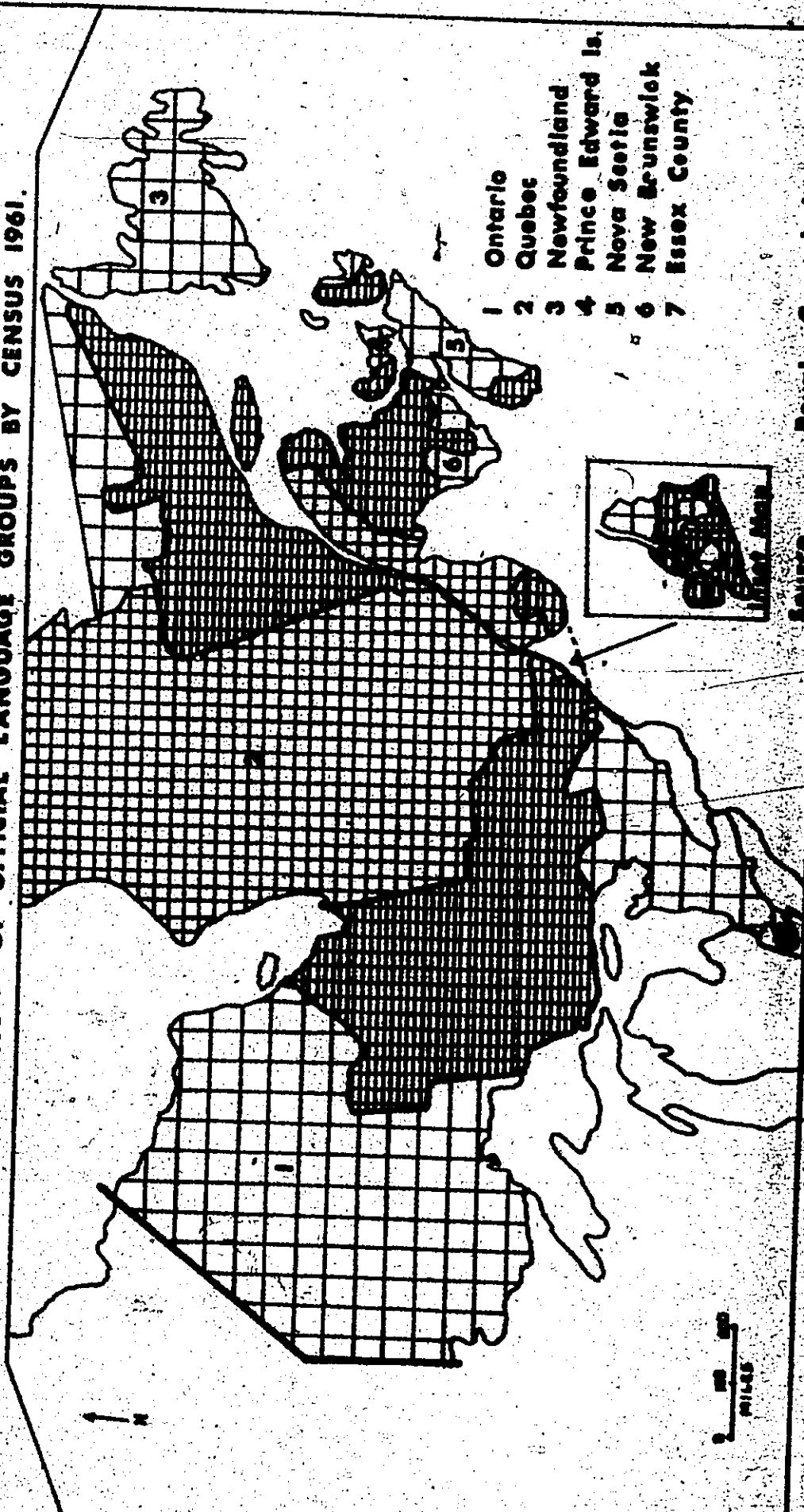
10%



French Speaking Majority



English Speaking Majority



1 Ontario

2 Quebec

3 Newfoundland

4 Prince Edward Is.

5 Nova Scotia

6 New Brunswick

7 Essex County



Source

Royal Commission

of ethnic integration: a federalist type with a regional base or homeland and an interspersed type with no internal homeland.⁹ Only the British and French are represented by a regional or federal type of integration.

Vallee suggests that outside these homelands (e.g. outside Quebec for the French-Canadians) one tends to find regional variations in the degree of assimilation and acculturation.

He further develops the French-Canadian case in an article on regionalism and ethnicity in which he investigates the differing rates of French Canadian assimilation in regions outside Quebec with special emphasis on the conditions under which particular ethnic groups will persist in the face of pressure to dissolve and assimilate.¹⁰

With French ethnicity as the independent variable and a selection of social and cultural criteria as the dependent variables, Vallee seeks out the degree of persistence of the French in various regions where a random sample of members in the various occupational, income and cultural categories indicates ethnic clustering (and, therefore, differentiation) or where random dispersal signifies assimilation.¹¹

Results indicate that on a provincial basis the French ethnic groups, on most measures of assimilation, show minimum persistence as a category in Newfoundland, British Columbia and Alberta, maximum persistence in New Brunswick, above average persistence in Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island and below average (but relatively substantial) persistence in Nova

Scotia and Saskatchewan.¹²

In addition, considerable within-province variation in the persistence of French ethnic groups has also been noted. In Ontario, for example, preliminary findings by Vallee indicate great fluctuations in the rates of assimilation amongst people in different parts of the province with a high degree of persistence in Northern Ontario, a low degree of persistence in the south (generally) and an intermediate degree of persistence in the east.¹³

In general, Vallee employs three groups of dependent variables¹⁴ to test against ethnicity in order to seek the combinations of variables which determine the persistence or lack of persistence of the French ethnic group in given areas.

Conditions for Persistence

He hypothesizes that French ethnic persistence is most favoured under the following conditions:

1. Proximity of the region to Quebec.
2. The size of the ethnic community in relation to populations of other origins in the region.
3. The degree of population clustering as opposed to dispersal for the group in question.
4. The nature of the region in question as a primary region of reception for immigrants from a "home-land."
5. The existence of a social structure or form of group organization which acts as a vehicle for the goals of ethnic persistence.
6. The existing degree of interdependence among organizations and communities representing the ethnic group in question.

7. The members of the ethnic group are visible and in conflict with at least one other category in the population.
8. Members are not segregated from one another (for most purposes) by social class.
9. Group resources (e.g. the media, schools) provide opportunities for people to act in terms of their own culture.
10. The French origin element is defined as a charter member group (i.e. a kind of local homeland).
11. The prevalent value system of people of French origin focuses on kinship and communal interest and not on individualistic achievement interests.
12. The prevalent orientation of the group's elite is to survive, particularly with regard to preservation of the language as an instrument of communication and symbol of the culture. 15

Such a list of variables and hypotheses provides the basis of a systematic approach to account for the differentials in the persistence scores of French origin groups in Canada outside the Province of Quebec. A variety of these are employed in this analysis to provide some measure of the existence and persistence of a French community in Windsor.

In addition, this thesis is concerned with examining, on a very broad basis, the distinctive cultural traits and socio-economic characteristics that apply to the French in such a way as to provide for a basis of comparison with other ethnic groups and with the population as a whole in the urban setting.

In this regard the Royal Commission on bilingualism and biculturalism (1967) has been responsible for a number of quantitative studies using French ethnicity as the independent variable.

Income and Occupational Status.

Based on 1961 census data, The Commission claimed that people of French origin earned about 80% of the average income received by people of British origin and, in addition, tended to have a lower level of schooling on the average and occupy lower positions on the occupational scale than their Anglophone counterparts.¹⁶

Furthermore, the Commission indicated that 21% of the British occupations were categorized as managers, professionals or technicians compared to 14% for the French. In the two blue collar categories (craftsmen and unskilled labourers) those of French origin had the larger proportion; 39% compared with 30% for those of British origin.¹⁷

Such a relationship, however, is hardly inferential as indicated by a Commission-sponsored study based on 1961 census data for Metropolitan Montreal which tested ethnicity as a factor affecting income.¹⁸ In this study, the income disparity of professional people with otherwise identical characteristics¹⁹ was examined. The sample population included engineers, architects and doctors who were grouped according to age, employment status and ethnicity. Results suggested that ethnicity was relatively insignificant as a factor responsible for income disparity on the whole.²⁰

It was determined, for example, that roughly 50% of the income disparity between engineers of British and French origin was due to the younger age of those of French origin and that

overall, age, schooling and type of industry were sufficient to account for the generally lower level of income between French and English professionals.²¹

In similar studies based on the same level of schooling, in Toronto and Ottawa, ethnicity was shown to have even less effect on income disparities²² although the commission did find a significant income difference between Francophones in Quebec and Franco-Ontarians due primarily to differences in the quality and quantity of education.²³

A commission-sponsored study of linguistic and vocational groups in Engineering, Architecture and Science in the two provinces revealed a lower average income for Francophones in Quebec than their counterparts in Ontario due largely to differences in education.²⁴ In a study of 100,000 male wage earners in Montreal, education and occupation were revealed as the prime explanation of these disparities in income.²⁵

In relation to income, in fact, education appears to be a significant causal factor because of its effect on choice of occupation.²⁶

A study by Raynauld, Marion and Béland²⁷ revealed that 54% of Canada's male labour force of French origin had not passed beyond an elementary level of schooling whilst for those of British origin the proportion was 31%.

Much has also been said of the traditionally "classical" education of the French with a higher value on non-material attainments resulting in less adaptability and flexibility for the

individual in a modern industrial society.²⁸

Careless and Craig-Brown (1967) refer to this relationship more directly claiming that "masses of the people (the French) were poorly educated and lacked the skills for a modern industrial society."²⁹ Further, that "under the impact of growing industrialization they moved from the farms and became grossly over-represented in the low status, unskilled and poor-paying jobs; their traditional values tending to make them submissive mine, mill and factory workers."³⁰

This proposition is also partly tested in the Windsor situation along with a number of other traditional cultural values which seem to constantly recur throughout the sociological literature relating to French Canada. These include ruralism, church-centred parochialism, authoritarianism in church and politics and a rejection of the worldly acquisition of skills and economic gain.³¹

Some of these traditional associations are tested by Auclair and Reid³² in their examination of variations in ethnicity in relation to industrial leadership. They reveal significant statistical differences in the culture of the French and English ethnic groups which would probably work to the economic disadvantage of the French.³³

Urbanization and Assimilation

A number of writers suggest that under the impact of growing urbanization French society has been weakened and eroded

as community structures and networks of social relations are reduced to the range of the single domestic family.³⁴

Garique (1956)³⁵ disputes this claim and argues on the basis of a Montreal study that the geographical dispersal of kin groups,³⁶ rather than the degree of urbanization, is the main factor in the suggested breakdown of the French kinship system. He further argues that the French-Canadian kinship system (urban variety) is but a variant of that generally reported for Western societies; i.e. a patronymic, bilateral structure with two major dimensions of lateral range and generation depth.³⁷ In other words, the core of the French kinship system continues to be the domestic family linked by sibling and parent-child ties and by lateral ties existing through the marriage of siblings.³⁸

This basic structure is also broadly investigated in the Windsor setting to test whether or not the fabric of the French community remains strong and whether or not French cultural ties extend beyond the range of the individual family unit into a broader kinship relationship.

The Area of Study

The choice of Windsor for this study is appropriate, for in addition to the obvious practical advantages of accessibility and familiarity, the Windsor area constitutes the core of a larger, federally-designated bilingual district with 22% of the population classified as French (on the basis of ethnic origin) and historically one of the oldest, settled regions in Canada

in which most of the original inhabitants were French.³⁹

Early History

The earliest exploration along the Detroit River was by the French in 1669⁴⁰ whilst the first settlement on the south side was also French arising out of conflicting colonial interests in the fur trade and the establishment of a military post on the north bank in 1701 to act as a deterrent to English colonization.⁴¹

To further this end, French rural settlement was encouraged around the fort though according to Guillet,⁴² "settlement on the Windsor side was not extensive until the mid-eighteenth century at which time a straggling shoreline pattern had developed arranged in long, narrow strips fronting the river." See Figure 4.

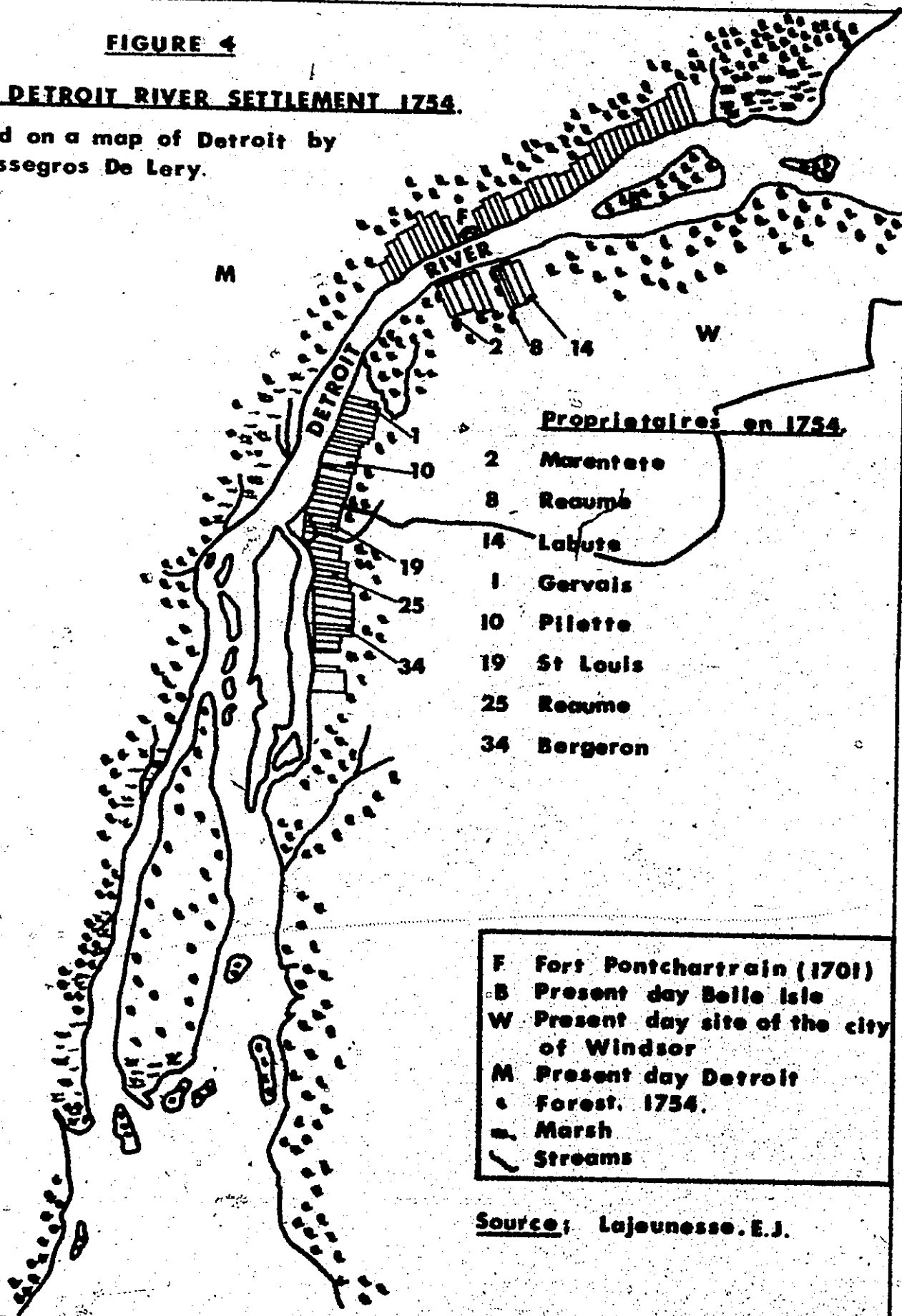
The loss of Upper Canada to the British in 1760 brought little real change to the French in the Detroit River settlement although after 1796 with the formal occupation of Fort Pontchartrain at Detroit by the Americans more and more British settlers began to cross the river and occupy the southern shoreline along with the French.

According to Guillet, 1796 marks the turning point after which French dominance on the south side of the river began to weaken.⁴³ As the trickle of outside immigration turned into a flood in the years that followed, the French cornerstone of the Windsor settlement was submerged. The real population surge

FIGURE 4

THE DETROIT RIVER SETTLEMENT 1754.

Based on a map of Detroit by
Chaussegros De Lery.



Source: Lajeunesse, E.J.

began in the mid-nineteenth century when the area was opened up to the outside world, first of all by the railroads⁴⁴ and then by the magnetic attraction of large-scale secondary industry⁴⁵ which established a footing in the early years of the twentieth century.

Figure 5 illustrates the fluctuations in manufacturing capacity in Windsor since 1901 compared with the proportional changes in both total population and the French-ethnic population over the same period of time.

Note the close parallel between the trends illustrated in both population graphs and the changes in manufacturing capacity over time. (Especially in relation to the depression of the thirties and the economic recession of the mid-fifties.)

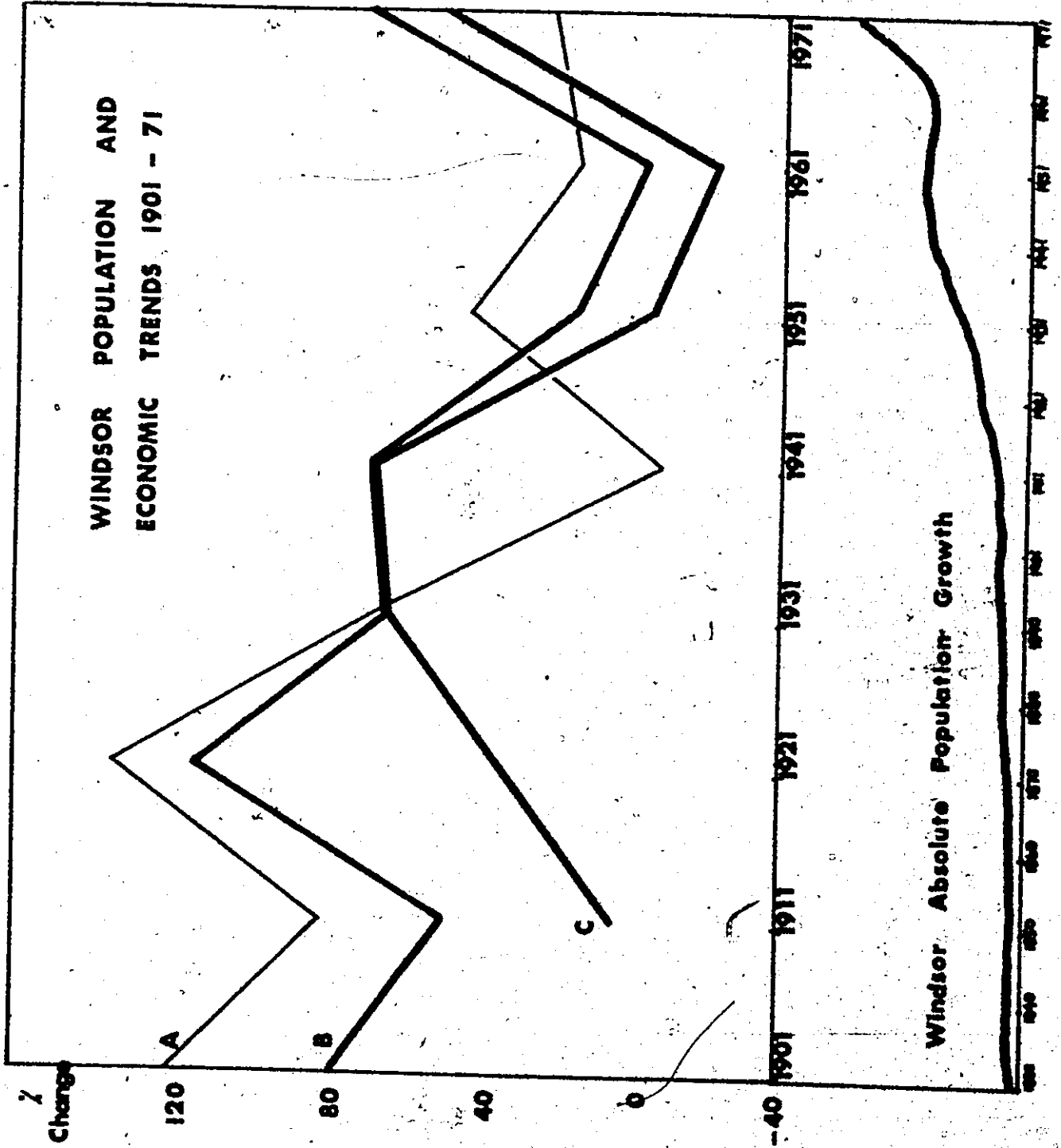
There is some suggestion in these statistics that the state of local employment has been a contributing factor to the rate of overall population growth and in particular the rate of French immigration from other parts of the country.

Despite the continuing immigration of French ethnic families over time into the Windsor area local families have in the face of rapid industrialization and urbanization been subjected to tremendous pressures to assimilate and acculturate.

Local Assimilation

According to Helling (1961)⁴⁶, Metropolitan Windsor contained nearly 41,000 people in 1961 identifying themselves as French Canadians although there were only 24,000 who used

FIGURE 3



French as one of the official languages. On this basis he claims about 40% assimilation loss to the French-Canadian culture and language.

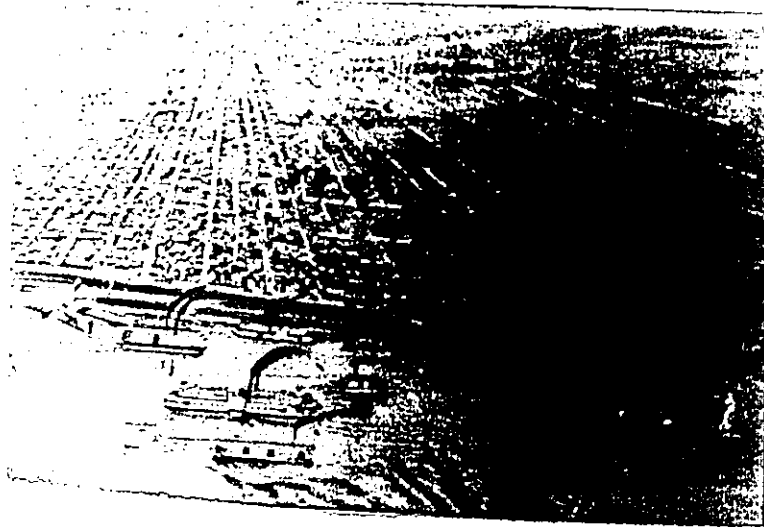
Despite the undoubted loss of many of their numbers, however, the French have retained a cultural identity in the local area. As Fred Hamil commented in the fifties "the old tales, customs and traditions were kept alive and handed down from generation to generation as sacred trusts, (though) as the old people slipped away some of the traditions and customs of the past also slipped into oblivion." Despite this Hamil adds, "the French heritage in a broader sense has been woven into the fabric of our (Windsor's) way of life never to be entirely lost."⁴⁷

The abundance of French street names, place names and family names together with many of the street and lot patterns themselves bear ample testimony to the accuracy of Hamil's observations as they apply even today. (See Photos 1-2.)

PHOTO 1



PHOTO 2A



WINDSOR 1878

Source Hiram Walker
Historical Museum

PHOTO 2B



WINDSOR 1958

Supporting Studies

Whilst there has been quite limited empirical investigation of the French as a community in Windsor, three recent studies have served as useful reference points in the preliminary stages of this analysis.

Supporting documentary material also exists to broaden the necessarily limited exposition of Windsor's historical development as presented in this chapter. Lajeunesse (1960) and Morrison (1954),⁴⁸ in particular, provide some very detailed and informative background material in this regard.

Of more direct application to this study, however, is the work by Helling and Boyce (1965) who produced a lengthy index of demographic characteristics for the City of Windsor based on 1961 census data. Various cultural groups in the city were identified on the basis of ethnic origin and their distributions mapped which together with a census tract breakdown of various socio-economic indices provided some measure of within and between-population, measures of association.

A second reference in this analysis was the study made by Jackson (1966) in which the author examined French-English relations in the school system of Tecumseh⁴⁹ viewing ethnic conflict as the normal and natural outcome of structural processes at work in urban society as a whole.⁵⁰

Basically, Jackson examined the degree of organization exhibited by three groups in the community. Namely, French-

speaking Catholics, English-speaking Catholics and English-speaking Protestants. His study revealed a religious cleavage with little informal association between Catholics and Protestants and a linguistic cleavage amongst Catholics as well, together with a residential segregation in the community along ethnic lines. Particular attention was also paid to the institutionalization of the "ethnic conflict" so revealed with special emphasis on its contribution to cultural assimilation on the one hand (by establishing lines of communication) and structural separation on the other serving as a means of separate identification and parallel existence.⁵¹

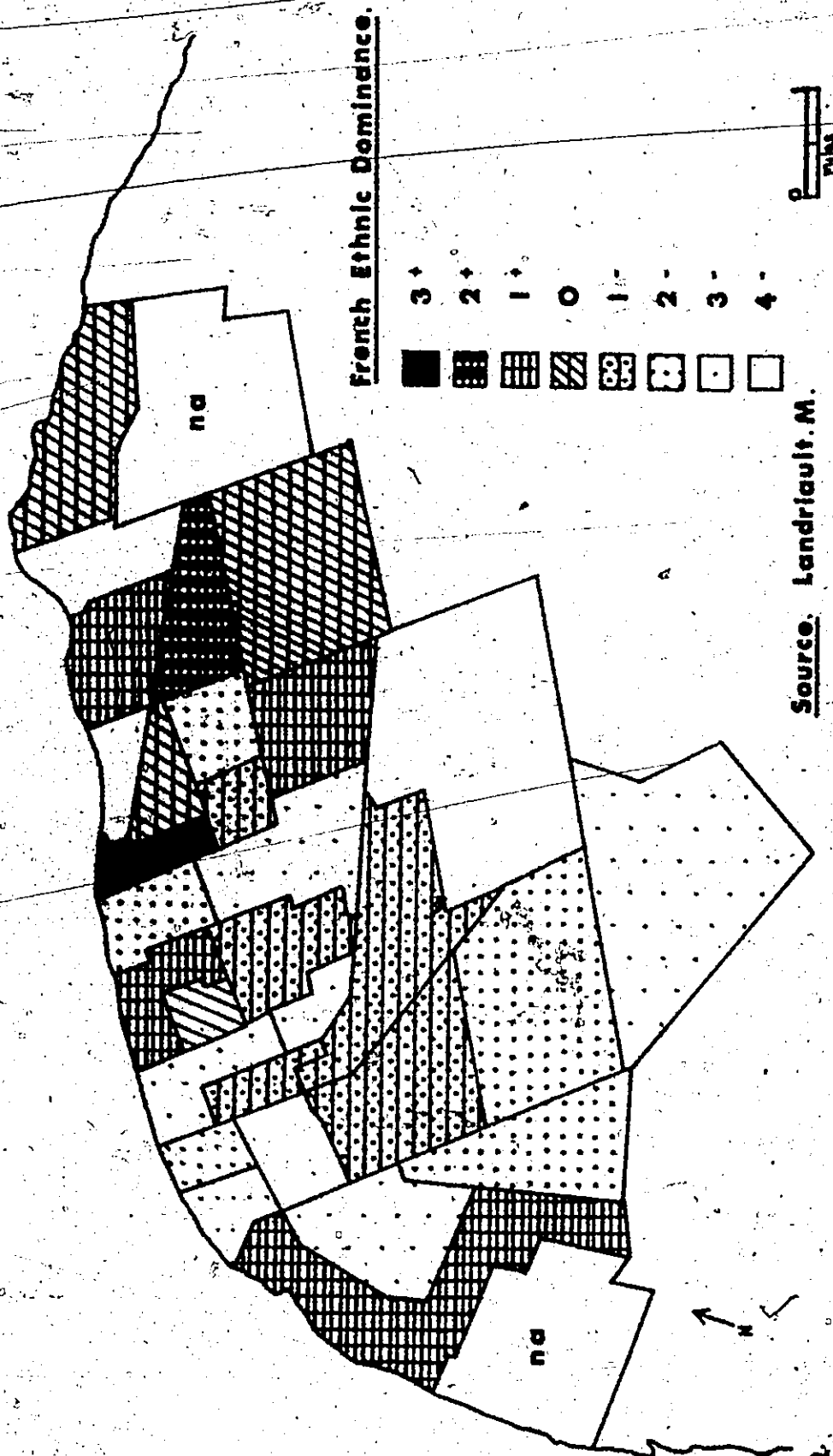
Thirdly, Landriault (1972) provided a preliminary study of the socio-economic character of the Windsor French, again based on 1961 data.⁵²

Using a END_2R stepwise regression computer programme with French ethnic origin as the independent variable and income and education as the dependent variables, a simple correlation matrix was obtained and a t-test utilized to determine the significance of the difference between those of British and French origin.

Results suggested a declining representation of the French in higher income and educational groups with population growth and a broad distribution pattern generally dispersed though with some clustering. See Figure 6, a product of two individual maps generated by Landriault to show separately French ethnic and British ethnic distribution patterns.

FIGURE 6

**WINDSOR: FRENCH ETHNIC CLUSTERS BY
CENSUS TRACT 1961**



Source: Landriault, M.

Note.

Derived from Census Data describing the proportion of English and French households in each Census Tract

Landriault's preliminary conclusions are based on language differences in the work world, the dominance of English in educational institutions and the lack of French entrepreneurship in Essex County industry as a whole.

These three studies together with the more general analyses previously referred to provided a very useful frame of reference for the spatial analysis which follows.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES:

1. Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism
op.cit., Book 1, p. 22.
2. Ibid., p. 21.
3. Ibid., p. 78.
4. F. Huggett, Modern Belgium (London: Pall Mall Press,
1969), p. 105.
5. Royal Commission, Ibid., p. 79.
6. K.D. McRae, Switzerland (Toronto: Canadian Institute of
International Affairs, 1964)p. 13.
7. Ibid.
8. Royal Commission, Ibid., p. 86.
9. F.G. Vallee, "Regionalism and Ethnicity: The French-
Canadian Case, Immigrant Groups, edited by J. Elliott
(Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice Hall of Canada Ltd.,
1971), p. 153.
10. Ibid., p. 157.
11. Ibid., pp. 154-55.
12. Ibid., p. 155.
13. Ibid.
14. These include selected demographic, ecological and social
structure variables, all of which are employed to
make statements about the limitations and opportuni-
ties for ethnic group persistence in a given setting.
See Vallee, op. cit., pp. 157-8.
15. Ibid., pp. 157-9.
16. Royal Commission Report, op.cit., Book 3, p. 26 and p. 37.
17. Ibid., p. 37.
18. Ibid., p. 64.

19. Held constant in relation to ethnicity were quality of schooling, work attitudes, occupational choice, motivations and values, the quality, orientation and effectiveness of institutions, obstacles to mobility, discrimination and the weight of the past. All these factors were regarded as influencing behaviour which would determine where people work and what they do.
20. Ibid., p. 64.
21. Ibid., p. 68.
22. Ibid., p. 69.
23. Ibid., p. 50.
24. Ibid. -
25. Ibid., p. 72.
26. Ibid., p. 12.
27. Ibid., p. 26.
28. See Royal Commission Reports, op.cit., Book III, p. 479, p. 27 and p. 81.
29. J.M. Careless and Craig-Brown, The Canadians (Toronto: MacMillan, 1967), p. 392.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Royal Commission, op.cit., Book III, p. 480.
33. Ibid.
34. M. Rioux and Y. Martin, ed. French Canadian Society, Vol. 1 (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., 1964); also E. Burgers and H. Lowe, The Family (New York, 1953).
35. P. Garique, "French Canadian Kinship and Urban Life", American Anthropologist, LVIII, 6, Dec. 1956, pp. 1090-1101.
36. Kinship is defined here as a network of social relations, i.e. a community structure.

37. M. Rioux and Y. Martin, op.cit., p. 359.
38. Ibid., p. 361.
39. G.F. MacDonald, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Its Shoreline and Settlement from 1707, Hiram Walker Historical Museum, Windsor, p. 411.
40. Joliet in 1669 and Galinee 1670. See N. Morrison, Essex County; Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Michigan, p. 100. Hiram Walker Historical Museum.
41. According to Lajeunesse in Radio Speeches of Periods - Events and Personalities, Western Ontario Broadcasting Co., Essex County Historical Association, 1963. In the first five years of settlement on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, all of the 25 land grants on the south side are recorded in the Cicotte Book as French.
42. E.C. Guillet, Early Life in Upper Canada (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1933), p. 143.
43. Ibid., p. 332.
44. In 1854 Detroit was linked by rail to the Niagara Peninsula. In 1870 a second line was built via Essex to Amherstburg. In 1883 Windsor became the terminus instead of Amherstburg. The Ambassador Bridge built in 1929 and the Windsor-Detroit Tunnel in 1930 added to Windsor's importance as a key transportation centre in southwestern Ontario.
45. Erection of a Ford Plant in 1904 was a key stimulus to the economic expansion of the city. A Munitions Plant, established during the first World War further encouraged the expansion that was to follow. See N.F. Morrison, Garden Gateway to Canada (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954), p. 10.
46. R. Helling and E. Boyce, A Demographic Study of Essex County and Metropolitan Windsor (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, 1965), p. 8.
47. Radio Sketches of Periods, Events, Personalities, op.cit.
48. Particularly E.J. Lajeunesse, The Windsor Border Region (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960).

49. An adjacent township and one of the French-dominant communities referred to at a later stage.
50. J. Jackson, "French English Relations in an Ontario Community", Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, III, No. 3, August, 1966; also J.L. Elliott, Immigrant Groups, Vol. 2 of Minority Canadians (Scarborough, Ontario, 1971), p. 160.
51. Ibid., p. 174.
52. M. Landriault, A Preliminary Investigation of the Spatial Variation that Exists Between those of French and British Ethnic Origin in Regard to Income and Education in Windsor's Metropolitan Area; Unpublished B.A. (Hon.) Thesis, University of Windsor, 1972. (Data based on 1961 census.)
53. Ibid., p. 102.

CHAPTER : III

THE WINDSOR FRENCH

Identification

As already indicated, the identification of culture bearing individuals representative of a given ethnic group and the delineation of ethnic areas themselves poses particular problems for the researcher.

In this regard the actual size of the French Canadian community in Windsor can be a matter for debate depending upon the criteria used to identify it.

On the basis of ethnic background,¹ the 1971 Census of Canada reveals a French community in the City of Windsor² numbering over 35,000 persons, approximately 18% of the total population.

On the basis of mother tongue,³ however, the number of French ethnic residents in the city falls to 14,305, about 7% of the urban population.

If "language most often spoken in the home" is used, this number falls even further to 5,915 people or a mere 3% of the city's population.

Importance of Language

As suggested earlier, language is considered to be a key variable in the identification of a truly representative sample population. In this analysis, "language spoken in the

"home" is viewed as the most positive single indicator of French ethnicity whilst mother tongue and ethnic origin are considered only as broad indicators of the size of the total French population from which a core community has evolved.

The latter is identified by language spoken in the home and by supporting measures of association with selected ethnic variables.

Distribution maps based on ethnic origin in 1961 and mother tongue in 1971 are constructed on the basis of quintiles derived from census data in order to contrast the two location patterns.

In order to test more fully the impressions gained from these distribution maps two further criteria were employed in mapping procedures. Namely, language spoken in the home derived from questionnaire data and affiliation with an ethnic newspaper derived from a list of subscribers to Le Rempart, the only French language newspaper published in the city.

Newspaper Subscription

The subscriber's list of the Le Rempart was utilized in conjunction with a Windsor City Directory so that grid coordinates could be produced for a series of Symaps⁴ providing not only a distribution pattern but also a nearest neighbour analysis as a statistical estimate of the accuracy and reliability of the spatial distribution of data points involved.

With the application of a nearest neighbour analysis

the actual distribution of data points R_a is checked against an ideal distribution R_i producing a coefficient of spatial distribution as a measure of clustering.⁵

This procedure may be depicted as follows:

$$R_c = \frac{R_a}{R_i}$$

$$R_a = \frac{d_i}{N}$$

$$R_i = \frac{1.0}{2 \frac{N}{F}}$$

where

R_c = coefficient of distribution

R_a = actual distribution of data points

R_i = ideal distribution of data points

d_i = distance of point i to its nearest neighbour

N = number of points

F = total area

For more detailed within-group analysis Symap distributions were also plotted by matching City Directory occupational ratings with the list of Le Rempart subscribers provided by the newspaper editor. Four occupational categories were utilized for analysis as illustrated in Table I with distribution coefficients generated to measure the degree of within-group clustering revealed.

TABLE 1:

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

CATEGORY 1

Managerial Occupations including:

Managers of advertising, credit, sales, delivery and office; postmasters, purchasing agents and buyers; plus owners and managers of all other industries or firms.

CATEGORY 2

Professional and Technical Occupations including:

Engineers; physical scientists; biologists and agricultural professionals; teachers, health and law professionals; religious professionals, artists, writers and musicians, plus other professionals such as architects, computer programmers, accountants, auditors, social welfare workers and librarians.

CATEGORY 3

Craftsmen and Skilled Tradesmen including:

Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers; tire builders, leather workers, weavers, tailors, furriers, upholsterers, carpenters, cabinet makers, paper makers, printers, bookbinders, engravers, machinists, plumbers, sheet metal workers, mechanics and repairmen, electricians, painters, paperhangers, glazers, bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, clay, glass and stone workers, excavating and lifting equipment operators, longshoremen, and all those related workers in these fields.

CATEGORY 4

Labourers including:

Those working in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and public administration or defence not listed as any other occupations (managerial, professionals, craftsman, etc.)

In order to overcome the shortage of suitable primary data, a questionnaire sample was developed to collect select socio-

economic and ethnic data relating to family income, occupational status, cultural attachments and institutional affiliations as well as place of birth and length of residence in the city.

Household Questionnaire

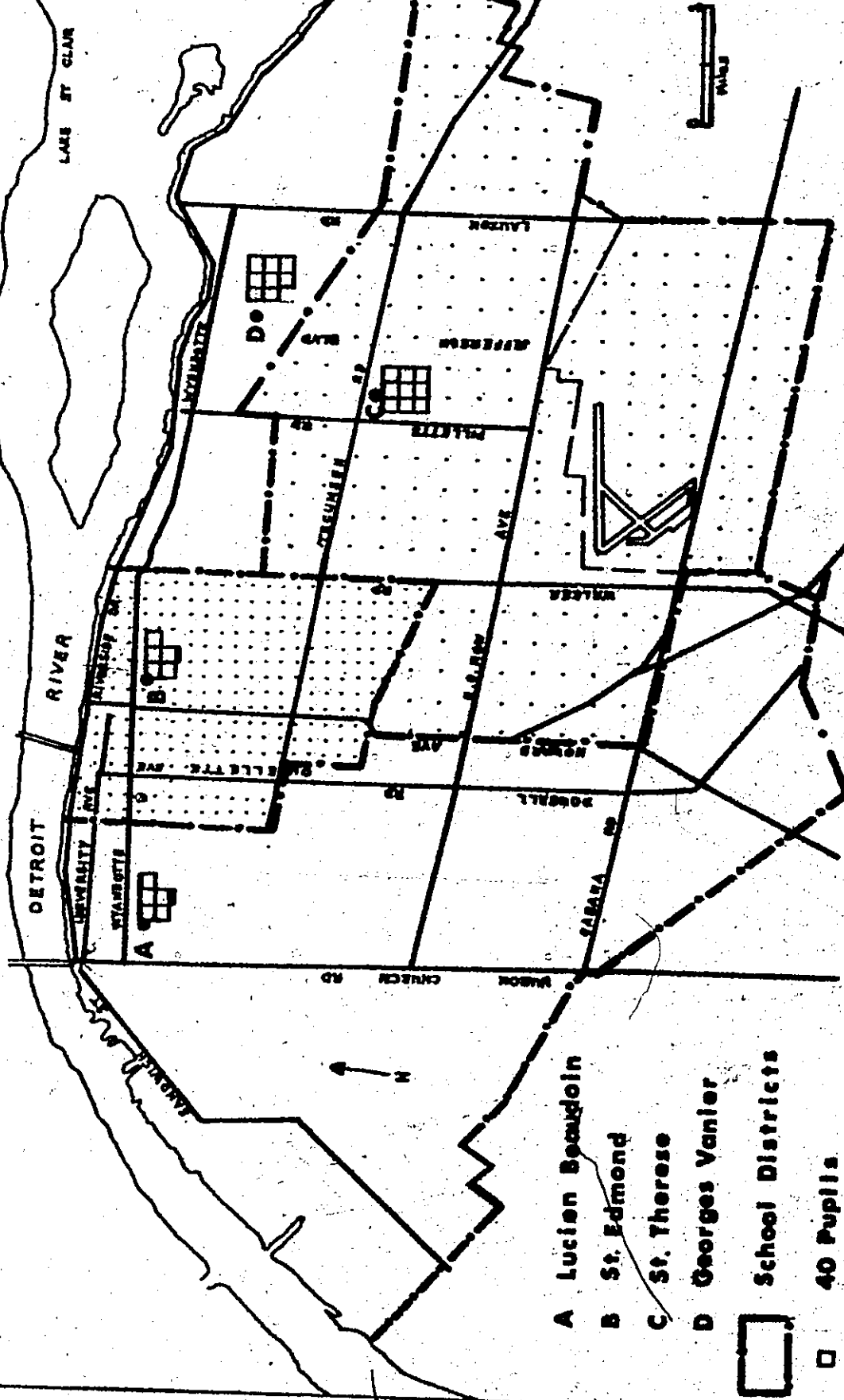
To this end, a 33% sample of the families represented in the four bilingual Elementary Schools in the city was taken to be an adequate measure of those families most representative of the real French community in Windsor.

The catchment areas for each of the four schools are depicted in Figure 7 along with the respective size of each Elementary School.

The inclusion of the three Windsor High Schools where French is represented in at least part of the curriculum (High School of Commerce, Brennan and Assumption), was rejected for a number of reasons.⁶ Firstly, the danger of double counting families with Elementary and High School age students plus the difficulty of imposing satisfactory controls against such a possibility. Secondly, the apparent weakness of French as a linguistic and cultural medium in these schools.

From interviews with each of the school principals (See Appendix A), educational objectives in the Elementary Schools were observed to be closely related to preserving and promoting French language and culture as a major priority even as one principal states, "for children whose parents do not speak French anymore."

FIGURE 7



- A Lucien Beaudoin
- B St. Edmond
- C St. Therese
- D Georges Vanier
- School Districts
- 40 Pupils

WINDSOR BILINGUAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Despite the exclusion of recent arrivals, single residents and families without elementary age school children as well as families represented only in the Windsor Board Elementary Schools, this sample was regarded as an accurate measure of the French cultural community in the city, sampling only those families concerned enough with maintaining and promoting French culture to enrol their children in a bilingual school where French language and culture played a dominant role in the child's formative years.

Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure consisted of a form of stratified sampling whereby the number of children in each grade was determined before setting an arbitrary 20% figure which, however, was not adhered to uniformly but adjusted from school to school according to feasibility producing variations from 20%-50% of the total school population in each case. Consequently, any comparison of between-school-statistics should be made with the utmost caution. See Table 2 indicating a school by school breakdown of the sample population.

TABLE 2

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS: QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE 1973

	<u>ST. EDMOND</u>	<u>ST. THERESE</u>	<u>LUCIEN BEAUDOIN</u>	<u>GEORGES VANIER</u>
School Population	206	369	212	326
Number of Families	125	170	104	168
% Families Samples	15	48	41	24
Number Sampled	20	82	43	40
Sample Fraction (Intended) By Grade				
Kindergarten	7/28	13/13	8/16	7/36
Grade 1	7/26	13/40	10/21	5/24
Grade 2	6/22	10/30	13/26	6/32
Grade 3	6/23	15/45	12/23	6/29
Grade 4	6/23	13/39	14/28	7/34
Grade 5	5/21	14/42	13/27	8/42
Grade 6	5/20	15/45	10/20	8/43
Grade 7	6/23	16/49	17/34	8/38
Grade 8	5/21	14/42	8/16	8/48

(Source: School Principals)

Average Sample 33% of Total Number of Families
Represented in the Four Bilingual Schools.

For each school, classroom teachers were asked to select respondents by applying a uniform procedure as illustrated in Figure 8 with the stipulation that only one family member in the school would be eligible for selection. Pupils acted merely to deliver and return questionnaires to and from the household head who, in turn, completed the questionnaire.

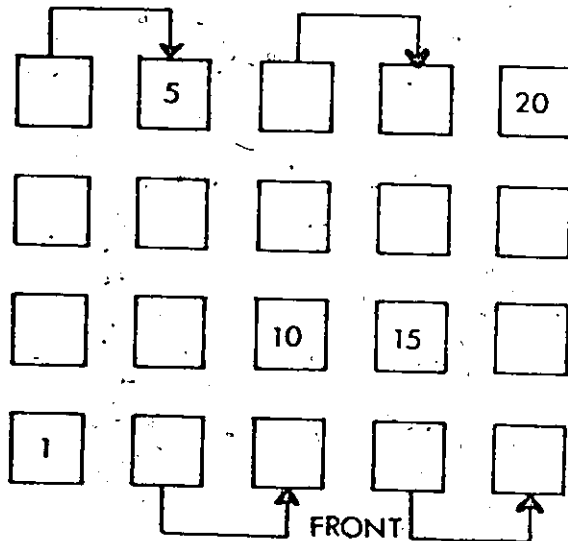
FIGURE 8

DISTRIBUTION GUIDELINE TO TEACHERS

Please ask students to deliver questionnaires to their parents to-night and to return them to you as soon as possible.

Please return the completed forms to your principal.

The objective in sampling your class is to take an unbiased sample based on the selected sample size indicated above. Choose the required number by selecting every "n"th student beginning with the front left-hand corner of your room, if at all practicable.



Example: To choose five students out of 20, distribute questionnaires as indicated opposite.

Of the 345 questionnaires distributed in this way by classroom teachers, a total sample of 186 families was provided representing an overall response of 54%.

The questionnaire itself was bilingual and consisted of 38 specific questions designed to provide data on family location, economic, ethnic and social status as well as length of residence in Windsor or alternatively place of birth and source of immigration. (See Appendix B for details).

Of the 186 families sampled, only six were discarded for failing to comply with the criteria established in questions 13 and 17 of the questionnaire which identified language spoken

in the home and ethnic origin respectively. In this way any ethnic group other than the French, with representation in the bilingual schools, was eliminated from the analysis.

Those eliminated included the odd citizen whose particular interest seemed to be concerned with providing a sound bilingual basis for his child's early education. The vast majority of respondents, however, either spoke French in the home or were of French ethnic origin.

Language Spoken in the Home

65% of the respondents to the questionnaire used French as the most common language spoken in the home although some variation between the schools was noted. See Table 3.

TABLE 3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN WINDSOR'S FOUR BILINGUAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	<u>FRENCH %</u>	<u>ENGLISH %</u>
ST. THERESE	73	27
GEORGES VANIER	52	48
LUCIEN BEAUDOIN	50	50
ST. EDMOND	83	17

NOTES:

Variations depicted above could be due in part to differences in the linguistic mix, economic status and educational background of the populations represented as well as differences in sample size. There is some suggestion for example that the St. Edmond area in the low-rent district of the City core could well be an initial staging ground for new immigrants before their relocation and resettlement elsewhere in the city as their economic status improves over time. By way of contrast George Vanier probably

reflects a lower representation of French families as more typical of the city population as a whole. Lucien Beaudoin on the west side is undoubtedly affected by its proximity to the University and its own particular influence on population mix in the area whilst St. Therese in central southern Windsor perhaps displays a more central position to a larger proportion of French families in what may be described as a transition zone between older established and newly developed residential districts.

In response to the questionnaire, an even higher percentage (72%) answered in French indicating perhaps an identification of language with cultural awareness and pride of association.

Location Pattern

In order to produce a measure of the distribution of those families speaking French in the home, each school sample was reduced to a uniform 14% by use of random numbers.⁷ Residential location was then plotted using a Windsor Street Directory and grid coordinates determined for a Sympap which was regarded as the best representation of the distribution pattern of Windsor's core community of French ethnic families.

Place of Birth

This population sample was also investigated in terms of resident's place of birth so that when compared to length of residence in Windsor some indication of migration streams could be provided.

Whilst such data was applied only to Windsor, it should be stipulated that abundant evidence exists to suggest a far greater concentration of French-speaking families in outlying communities

as illustrated in Figure 9. This analysis is concerned only with the Windsor French due to the enormous commitment in time and space required to examine these communities and their interaction (if any) with the Windsor community.

The Rural Hinterland

According to a past president of A.C.F.O. (L'Association Confederation de Franco Ontariens) "The French in Windsor are part of an overall Essex County Community and any attempt at dichotomy is purely artificial." He states further that the two represent one sociological entity within which separate islands of culture (e.g. Stoney Point) do exist. In his view the Windsor and Essex French constitute one large family with the Kent County French and other external communities regarded as distant cousins.⁸

Whilst an interesting viewpoint, this researcher found little preliminary evidence to support such a claim especially in terms of social interaction which appeared nebulous on any large scale at least within the city outside of individual family visitations.

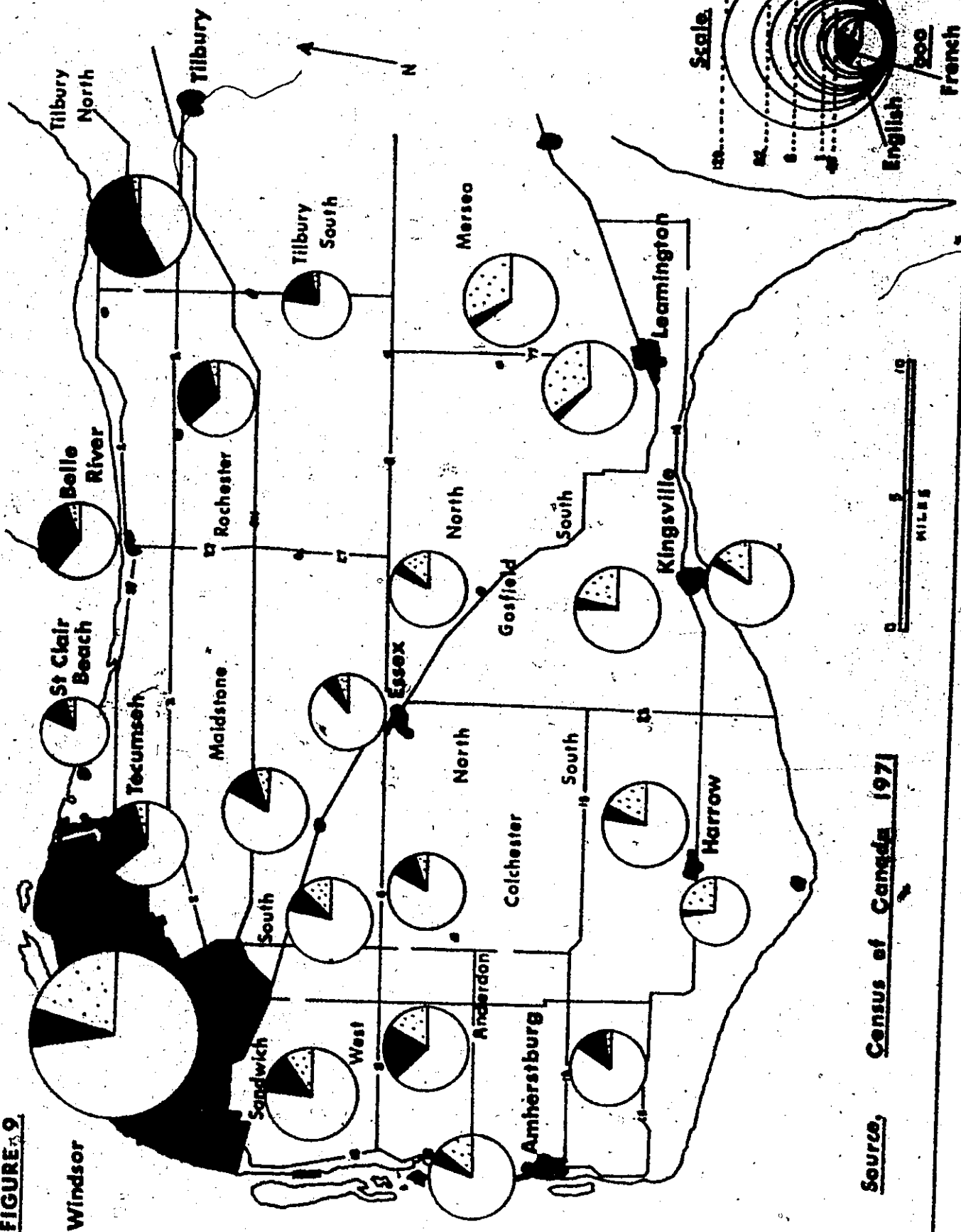
Despite this there remains enormous scope for an analysis of this type with emphasis upon the degree of association and the similarities and differences between Windsor's urban community and its outlying, predominantly rural, hinterland settlements.

Institutional Analysis

Within Windsor, however, questionnaire sampling and consus-

ESSEX COUNTY : FRENCH DISTRIBUTION BY MOTHER TONGUE

FIGURE 9



Source, Census of Canada 1971

subscriber analysis was supported by direct field study observations and the interviewing of nineteen individual members of the community selected on the basis of positions held or roles performed⁹ in order to make an assessment of the existing cultural hearths and patterns of interaction within the local community.

Consequently, a broad outline of cultural nodes emerged to serve as an indication of the institutional infrastructure of the community and through membership, the extent of community interaction and the degree of community involvement.

Whilst the distribution of nodes so described fails to display any significant spatial pattern, at least some type of institutional framework was shown to exist. In this sense Windsor's Italian community, mapped by ethnic origin in Figure 10, displays a far greater degree of spatial association than the Windsor French. Associated urban forms constituting an identifiable communal infrastructure are also spatially concentrated as illustrated in Photographs 3-6.

In support of this outline developed from interviews, the French-Canadian Club on Central and Ypres (Photograph 7) provided a list of regional associations which included five district A.P.I.'s (L'Association de Parents et Instituteurs), three district branches of F.F.C.F., (La Federation des Femmes Canadiennes Francaise), three student bodies, four social clubs and a Credit Union as well as a Regional Co-ordination Committee and assorted Committees concerned with promoting the French fact in a variety of areas including radio, television and secondary education.

PHOTO 3

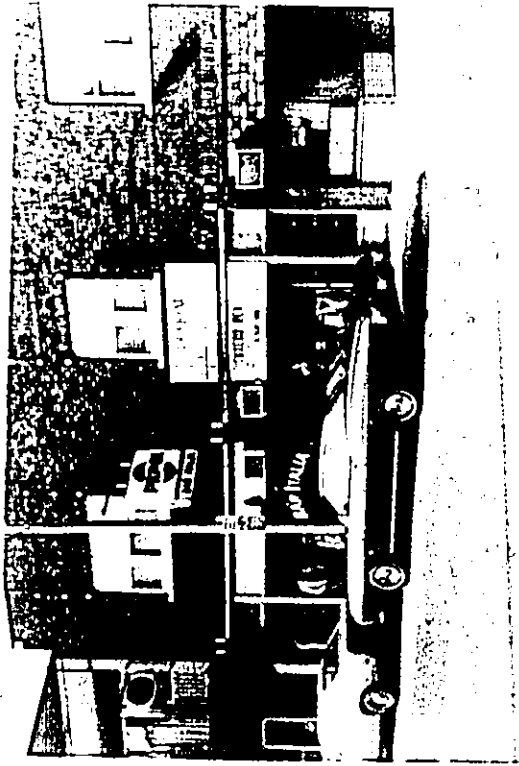


PHOTO 4

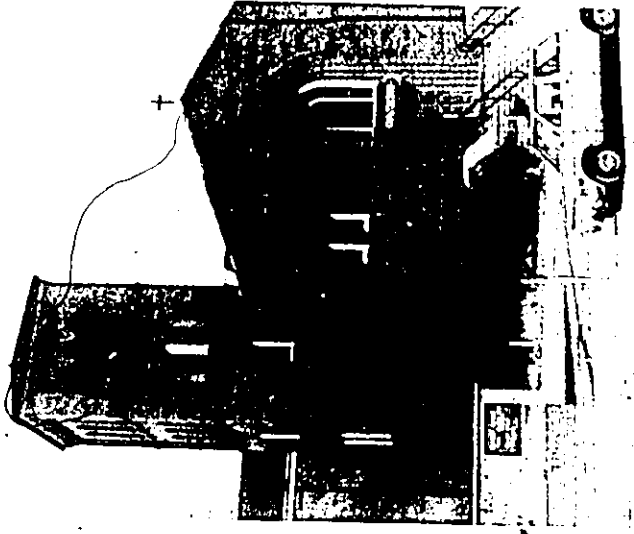


PHOTO 5

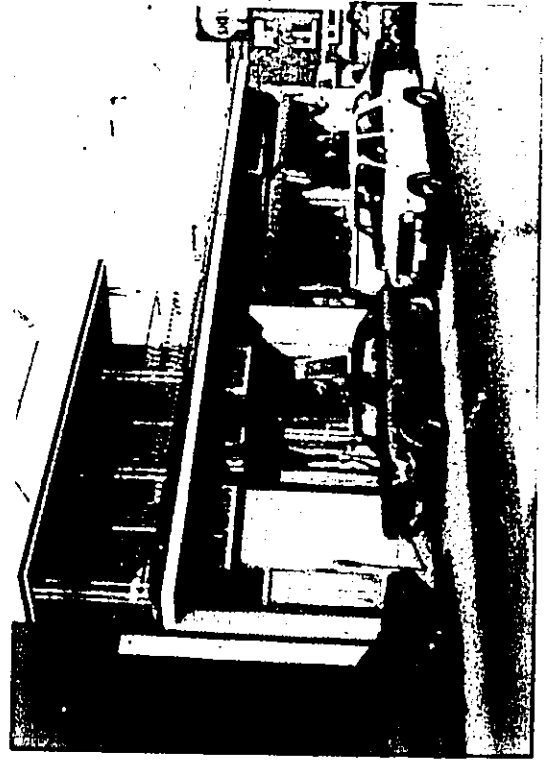


PHOTO 6

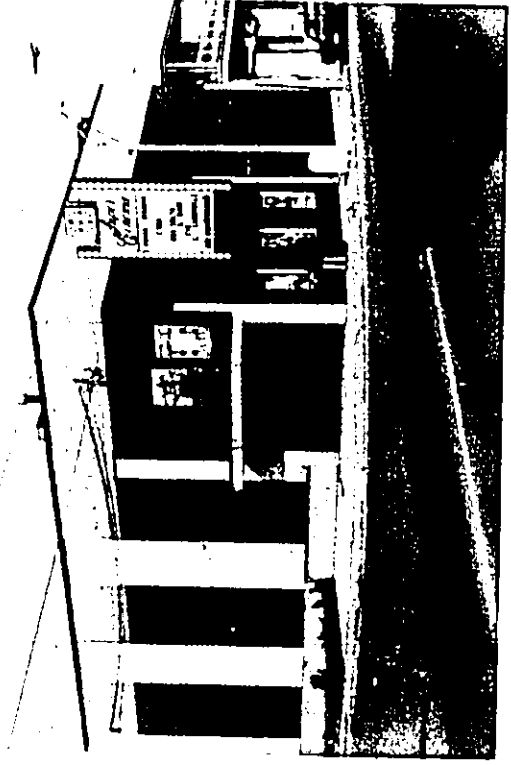


PHOTO 7



One of the better known of these clubs is the St. Jean Baptiste Society consisting of approximately 40 active members. Originating in Quebec to promote the general welfare of French-Canadians everywhere in the social and cultural fields, this club meets twice monthly in St. Jerome's Hall adjacent to the French-Canadian Centre.¹⁰

Second largest of the social clubs is the Richelieu

with about twenty-five active members. Originating in Ottawa, a Windsor Chapter was formed in 1950 to serve the community along the lines of the Kiwanis. Its activities extend beyond the French community and it is less culturally oriented than the St. Jean Baptiste Society with meetings twice monthly at the Seaway Inn.¹¹

The third most important social club to be tested for association with the French-speaking population in the city was the Alliance Francaise, formed in 1965 primarily to serve the interests of French emigres. With a membership of 25-35 active members, the Alliance meets 2-4 times monthly at the University or in private homes with its major objective being the promotion of French culture in whatever ways possible.¹²

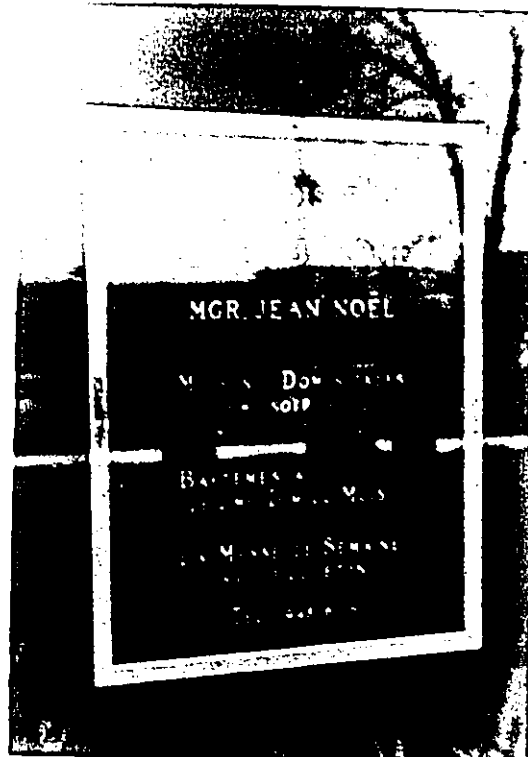
The F.F.C.F. (Federation of French-Canadian Women) is represented by two branches in the city; one attached to St. Jerome's National Parish and the other to the Church of Immaculate Conception on Wyandotte. The former, in operation since 1967 boasts a membership of around 80 women; the latter, in existence since 1956 has over 70 members. Primary aims are directed to the promotion and stimulation of French culture, education and social interaction with an emphasis on maintaining and preserving women's rights. These branches meet monthly, generally in the Parish halls.¹³

There are four A.P.I.'s or Parent-Teacher organizations associated with each of the bilingual elementary schools as well as a fifth P.E.P. (Parents, Etudiants et Professeurs) associated with the High School of Commerce. For the most part they appear well

attended (St. Edmond, for example, has 4-5 meetings annually drawing around 40-50 interested people, approximately 30%-40% of the school's parents) and serve as socio-cultural outlets as well as auxiliary fund raising bodies. 14

St. Jerome's Church situated adjacent to the French Canadian Centre on Central and Ypres, was also selected as a cultural node for testing due to its unique character in the city (and the County) as a National Parish. With a congregation of over 300 families, St. Jerome displays a communal role as well as performing a spiritual function. Its Parish Hall is used by a variety of affiliated clubs and organizations including St. Jean Baptiste Society, F.F.C.F., J.O.F.S.O. (Jeunesse Ontarienne Francaise) and Galerians (active High School Student Associations).¹⁵ See Photograph 8.

PHOTO 8



In the area of finance, two predominantly French institutions operate to serve the interests of French Canadians. Namely, the Caisse Populaire situated on Drouillard Road and The Bank Canadian National on Ouellette.

A charter for the Caisse Populaire was awarded in 1949 after pressure by local people for the provision of credit facilities in the French language. The facility provides financing and banking facilities for French-Canadians with all transactions conducted in the French language. With a membership of over 2,400 in 1973 and assets of over \$3.3 million (representing a 107% growth rate in ten years), Caisse Populaire membership was determined to be a sound indicator of French-cultural affiliation.¹⁶

In addition to these so-called nodes selected for testing by questionnaire, two less tangible though equally significant community linkages were identified in the form of Le Rempart and CBEF radio.

Le Rempart, the City's only French language newspaper, is distributed twice monthly to an estimated 1,500 readers providing a forum for community viewpoints and local news and representing "le seul journal d'expression française de la péninsule."¹⁷

Of equal importance as a means of communication within the French-speaking community is CBEF radio, owned and operated by CBC since its installation in Windsor during May of 1970.

The stated objectives of the station are concerned with reflecting the French fact in southwestern Ontario using mass communication to supplement the efforts of existing clubs and institutions in the promulgation of French culture.

Six hours of local programming daily in a 19-hour broadcast, typically consists of interviews, phone-ins, news, music and community reports with much local identification designed to "bring the Franco-Ontarian to know himself -- to reflect upon what he has done, what is being done and what people can expect to do within the French population."¹⁸

Both forms of communication media serve the French-speaking population in Windsor and as such, together with the clubs and institutions described serve to represent valuable measures of French ethnic polarization in the city.

Socialization

In addition to testing the strength of individual association with each of these institutions, the questionnaire was further used to elicit a response describing social contact on an individual family basis. (See Question 38, Appendix B).

Data Analysis

To test the degree of association between individual members of the community and the existing modal structure, data collected by questionnaire was examined by means of an S.P.S.S. cross-tabulation programme permitting the computation of bi-variate joint frequency distributions which were then statistically

analysed by the Chi square test of significance¹⁹ and summarized by a contingency coefficient²⁰ to provide a measure of the degree of association between the two variables involved.

The various measures of ethnic association were used as an indication of the individual family's ethnic status.

Hypotheses

Three hypotheses were tested. Firstly, that language spoken in the home was a key indicator of French ethnicity so that if English was spoken the family was held to possess a weaker degree of association than if French were the language most commonly used. This was tested by comparing the degree of association between these two variables and selected ethnic indices, including club membership, customs, newspaper subscription, Credit Union membership, Church attended, size of family and strength of pro-French attitudes.

An attempt is also made to describe the nature of the relationship between these variables by use of a regression analysis,²¹ particularly in order to discover which of the selected ethnic indices is most closely related to the dependent variable language. The regression coefficients produced were held to reflect the strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables as well as the direction of the relationship thereby offering in part, at least, some measure of causality for the degree of ethnic status displayed in the community.

A second hypothesis stated that French ethnicity varied immensely with the degree of economic status or economic well-being associated with individual families in the community. This was again tested by measuring the degree of association between select ethnic indices and select economic indices including income, occupation, home ownership, number of automobiles in the family, ownership of a vacation home and the possession of a variety of household appliances including a dishwasher, freezer, clothes drier and colour T.V.

Again, an attempt was made to at least imply a causal relationship between some of these variables by means of a regression analysis.

The third hypothesis stated that economic status and ethnic status decreased with length of residence (in Windsor). This was tested by measuring the degree of association between the ethnic and economic indicators already described and the length of residence in Windsor.

Guttman Scale Analysis

A final procedural step in this study was to attempt a Guttman Scale²² analysis of the selected indices in order to indicate the predictive value of the two scales of measurement, i.e. ethnic status and economic status.

As a preliminary, a factor analysis was applied to the selected measures in order to identify (if possible) the principal dimensions underlying the possible intercorrelation between

variables.

Results were inconclusive though they did serve to isolate three variables (attitudes, club membership and family size) from the proposed index of ethnicity and three variables (home ownership, level of education and vacation home ownership) from the proposed index of economic status.

Responses to the items in each scale were ranked in terms of affirmative replies determined by the arbitrary selection of cut-off points in each questionnaire response. The basic question asked of this analysis was whether or not the responses to each measure were in close agreement with one another so that an empirically derived scale could be compared with a hypothetical scale of perfect homogeneity as illustrated in Figure 11.

FIGURE 11

SCALAR STRUCTURE OF A PERFECT GUTTMAN SCALE

Soft to Hard Items			NUMBER OF CASES	INDEX SCORES
ITEM A	ITEM B	ITEM C		
Yes	Yes	Yes	N	3
Yes	Yes	No	N ₁	2
Yes	No	No	N ₂	1
No	No	No	N ₃	0

The number of reversals to this hypothesized perfect correlation are enumerated and the number of errors summed for all items. The total percentage of errors deducted from 100%

provides an index of reproducibility serving as a measure of the extent to which the items in the scale are unidimensional.²⁴

In addition, Guttman Scales are assumed to be cumulative, implying that their component items may be ordered by degree of difficulty so that respondents who reply in the affirmative to one item will respond in similar fashion to less difficult (softer items) on the scale.

For these reasons an attempt to utilize a Guttman analysis was made so that a scale of the degree of ethnicity in the community could be developed for comparison with length of residence, language spoken in the home and income status as a means of differentiating the population under examination.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES:

1. For this question a person's ethnic background is traced through his father by asking "to which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor belong in coming to this country?"
2. In this analysis the City of Windsor is distinct from Metropolitan Windsor which includes a rural fringe containing an additional 42,342 people. The City of Windsor further excludes part of the urbanized core, including St. Clair Beach, Sandwich West Township and the Town of Tecumseh which total an additional 13,000 residents.
3. Mother tongue is defined as the language first spoken and still understood.
4. Symap is a computer programme for producing maps which graphically depict spatially disposed quantitative and qualitative information.
5. The value of R_C ranges from 0 to 2.15 indicating an absolutely clustered sample of 0.0, a random distribution of around 1.0 and a uniform distribution of around 2.15.
6. Based on the minority position of French in these schools and the general opinion of French Community leaders interviewed in the period December 1972 - January 1973.
7. Questionnaires for each school were numbered and then selected using a table of random numbers to ensure an unbiased and representative cross-section of the existing sample.
8. Interview with J. Mongenais, past President of A.C.F.O., 12/12/1972.
9. These included (8. above) and -
Monsieur Noel, St. Jerome's National Parish
Mrs. T. Fortier, President F.F.C.F. (St. Jerome)
Mr. L. Forestier, Manager, CBEF, Radio, Windsor
Mr. R. Marentette, Administrator, Department of
Public Services, Separate School Board, Windsor
Father E.J. Lajeunesse, Assumption Parish Church
Mrs. M. Le Blanc, Secretary, Alliance Francaise
Mr. C. Cadieux, Editor, Le Rempart
Mr. H. Lacasse, Printer, Former Mayor, Tecumseh

Mr. R. Bibeau, Manager, Caisse Populaire
 Mr. P. Bondy, General Manager, Greater Windsor
 Visitors and Convention Bureau
 Mr. P. McGraw, Barber
 Mr. M. Pierre, Garage Proprietor

10. Interview 8/12/72 French-Canadian Club Administrative Offices.
11. Interview 9/5/1973 Mr. R. Marentette.
12. Interview 6/6/1973 Mrs. M. Le Blanc.
13. Interview 7/12/1972 Mrs. T. Fortier.
14. Interviews 8/10/1973 Mr. R. Bisnaire, Principal of George Vanier - Elementary School and 15/11/1973, Mr. R. Vallee, Principal St. Edmond Elementary School.
15. Interviews 12/2/1972 Mr. J. Mongenais
 1/12/1972 Monseigneur Noel
 8/11/1973 Sister T. Fleury, Principal
 St. Therese Elementary School.
16. Interview Mr. R. Bibeau, Manager, Caisse Populaire
 4/10/1973.
17. Interview Mr. C. Cadioux 12/6/1973.
18. Interview Mr. L. Forestier 11/12/1972.
19. Chi square equals the sum over all cells of the quotient of the squared difference between observed and expected divided by expected. It represents a frequently used test of significance based on the null hypothesis, i.e. the assumption that there is no relationship between the two variables in the total population.
20. Contingency coefficient may be represented by:

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{n + x^2}}$$

where $x = \text{Chi}$

$$\text{and } x^2 = \frac{\sum (f-F)^2}{F}$$

where $f = \text{frequency and}$
 $F = \text{theoretical}$
 Frequency

The contingency coefficient has an upper limit of something less than 1 though it varies according to the number of rows and columns involved.
0 = complete independence.
1 = complete mutual association.

21. The basic concept of multiple regression is to produce a linear combination of independent variables which will correlate as highly as possible with the dependent variable. The regression equation may be written as follows:

$$D = b_1 I_1 + b_2 I_2 + \dots + b_n I_n + c + r \text{ where}$$

D = the dependent variable, the I's are the independent variables and b's the regression coefficients, c is a constant and r is the residual (the difference between the value of the dependent variable and the value predicted by the linear combination of the independent variables).

22. In essence, a Guttman Scale Analysis is a scalogram approach to ordinal measurement with each item in the test associated with a level of the quality being tested (either ethnic status or economic status).
23. Generally, if this coefficient is less than .9 the decision is that a scale does not exist.
24. Measuring movement is one direction towards or away from the same single underlying object.

CHAPTER: IV

FINDINGS

Distribution Pattern

Figures 12-16 following depict the variations and similarities revealed in plotting distribution data from three sources; Census data (See Tables 1-2), Le Rempart data and data compiled by questionnaire sampling.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF WINDSOR FRENCH BY ETHNIC ORIGIN 1961
(Helling and Boyce)

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
1	31	4476	55.9
2	26	3110	44.4
3	21	3962	41.1
4	44	4046	39.6
5	33	1076	39.0
6	34	-	38.0
7	1	5024	33.3
8	30	3285	27.8
9	43	3435	27.5

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
10	29	6958	24.6
11	42	4818	23.9
12	23	3508	22.3
13	15	6049	22.2
14	7	2041	22.1
15	5	6025	21.9
16	11	4414	21.6
17	24	3592	21.4
18	41	4596	21.4

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
19	40	3440	21.2
20	25	8533	21.2
21	35	753	20.5
22	4	4958	20.4
23	32	1460	21.1
24	2	7216	19.9
25	39	7216	19.1
26	3	4932	17.3
27	17	3432	16.5

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
28	28	7846	16.1
29	13	2400	15.9
30	6	2313	15.6
31	14	4328	15.6
32	8	4372	15.1
33	38	3122	14.4
34	12	5268	14.1
35	37	3056	13.8
36	36	2696	13.0

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
37	22	3813	12.8
38	45	1671	12.7
39	18	5273	12.6
40	16	5648	10.5
41	10	3545	9.6
42	9	5028	9.0
43	19	3561	8.6
44	20	5131	5.6
45	27	1076	-

Note:

- (1) Tracts are ranked in quintiles according to the percentage of French by Ethnic Origin in each tract.
- (2) Census tract numbers relate to numbering system used in 1961 census.

TAB 2

DISTRIBUTION OF WINDSOR FRENCH BY MOTHER TONGUE 1971
(Census 1971)

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
1	38	2635	22.0
2	20	5430	14.0
3	19	1955	13.5
4	17	4915	11.6
5	8	870	11.4
6	39	4955	10.4
7	12	640	10.0
8	35	5165	9.7

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
9	34	6480	9.6
10	40	4195	9.5
11	9	7170	9.3
12	32	4785	8.6
13	21	7050	8.0
14	7	840	8.0
15	27	1905	7.5
16	15	3915	7.5

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
17	36	3890	7.4
18	12	7760	7.3
19	43	7530	6.9
20	31	2300	6.9
21	33	5030	6.8
22	28	6335	6.8
23	25	3150	6.6
24	30	4740	6.6
25	41	9180	6.5

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
26	22	3955	6.1
27	10	8895	6.0
28	3	4600	5.6
29	29	4090	5.5
30	14	4010	4.7
31	42	7640	4.7
32	13	3995	4.6
33	37	4945	4.1
34	24	5090	3.1

RANK	TRACT	POP.	% FRENCH
35	26	5180	4.0
36	23	3245	4.0
37	2	3105	4.0
38	4	5090	4.0
39	11	4055	4.0
40	1	4650	3.0
41	6	5000	3.0
42	5	5855	2.0
43	16	5020	1.4

Note:

- (1) Tracts are ranked in quintiles according to the percentage of French by mother tongue in each tract.
- (2) Census tract numbers relate to numbering system used in 1971 census.

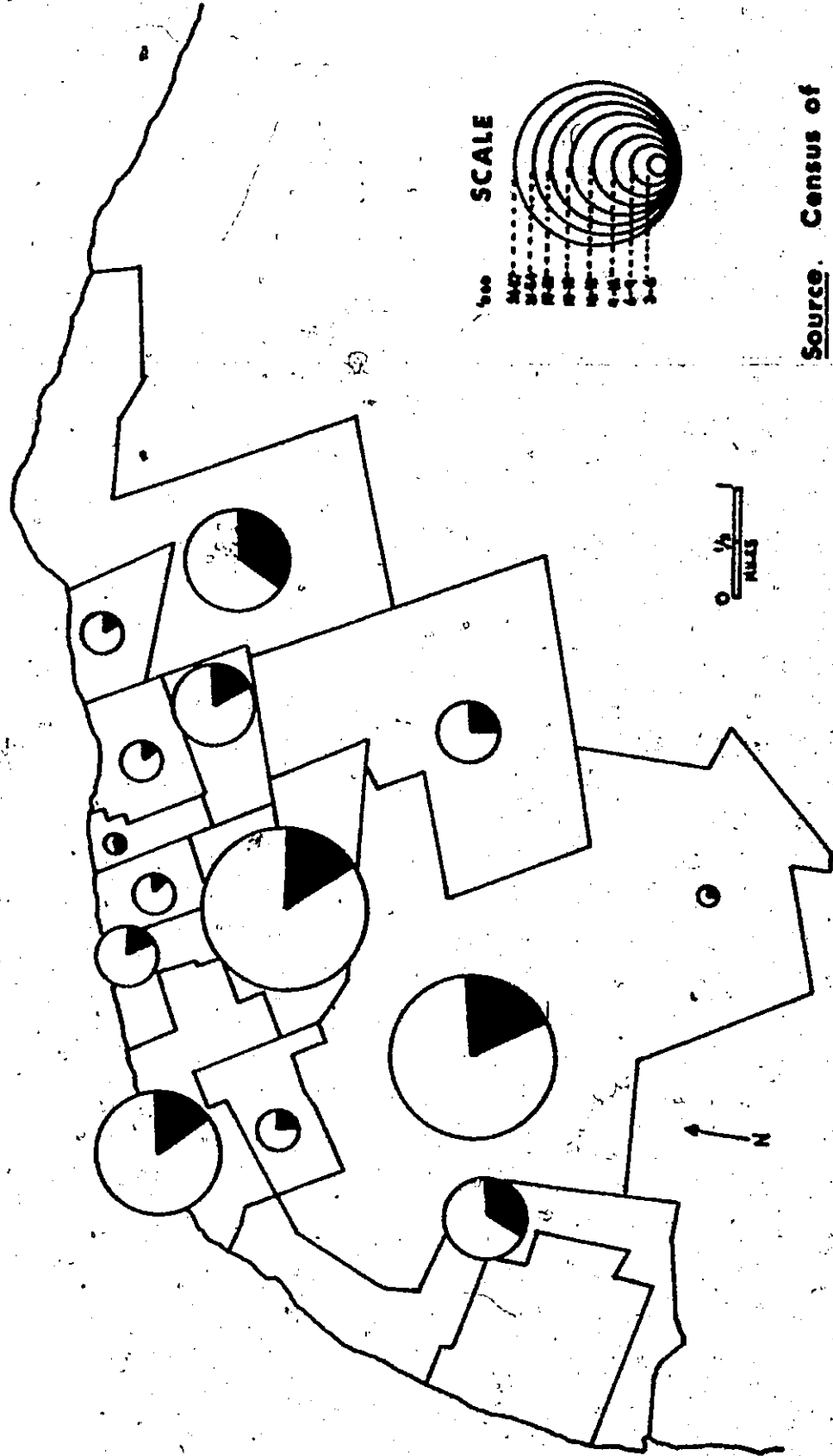
Figure 12 illustrates the proportion of French ethnic household by census tract groupings selected arbitrarily from Table 1. Only in tracts 1, 2 and 4 does the percentage of French stand in excess of 30%¹ of the total population. These are the areas bordering Sandwich West Township (Tract 4, 37% French), Drouillard Road in the core city area (Tract 1, 41% French), and East Windsor bordering Tecumseh (Tract 2, 30% French).

Note that Figure 13, the same tracts based on mother tongue in 1971, display lower proportions. Only Tract 1 remains in the first quintile of Table 2 with 22% French. Tract 4, largely in the second quintile, has fallen to an average of 9% and Tract 2, largely in the third and fourth quintiles, has fallen to 8%.

Figure 14, based on Le Rempart subscription and Median income patterns produced by Helling,² provides a more detailed distributional pattern. Note the population clusters in the eastern core area of the city (fifth quintile by Median income) centred on St. Edmond's School and two clusters in higher income areas (first quintile) centred on the University in the western end of the

PROPORTION OF FRENCH ETHNIC POPULATION
BY CENSUS TRACT GROUPINGS 1961
-ETHNIC ORIGIN-

FIGURE 12



**PROPORTION OF FRENCH ETHNIC POPULATION
BY CENSUS TRACT GROUPINGS 1971
-MOTHER TONGUE-**

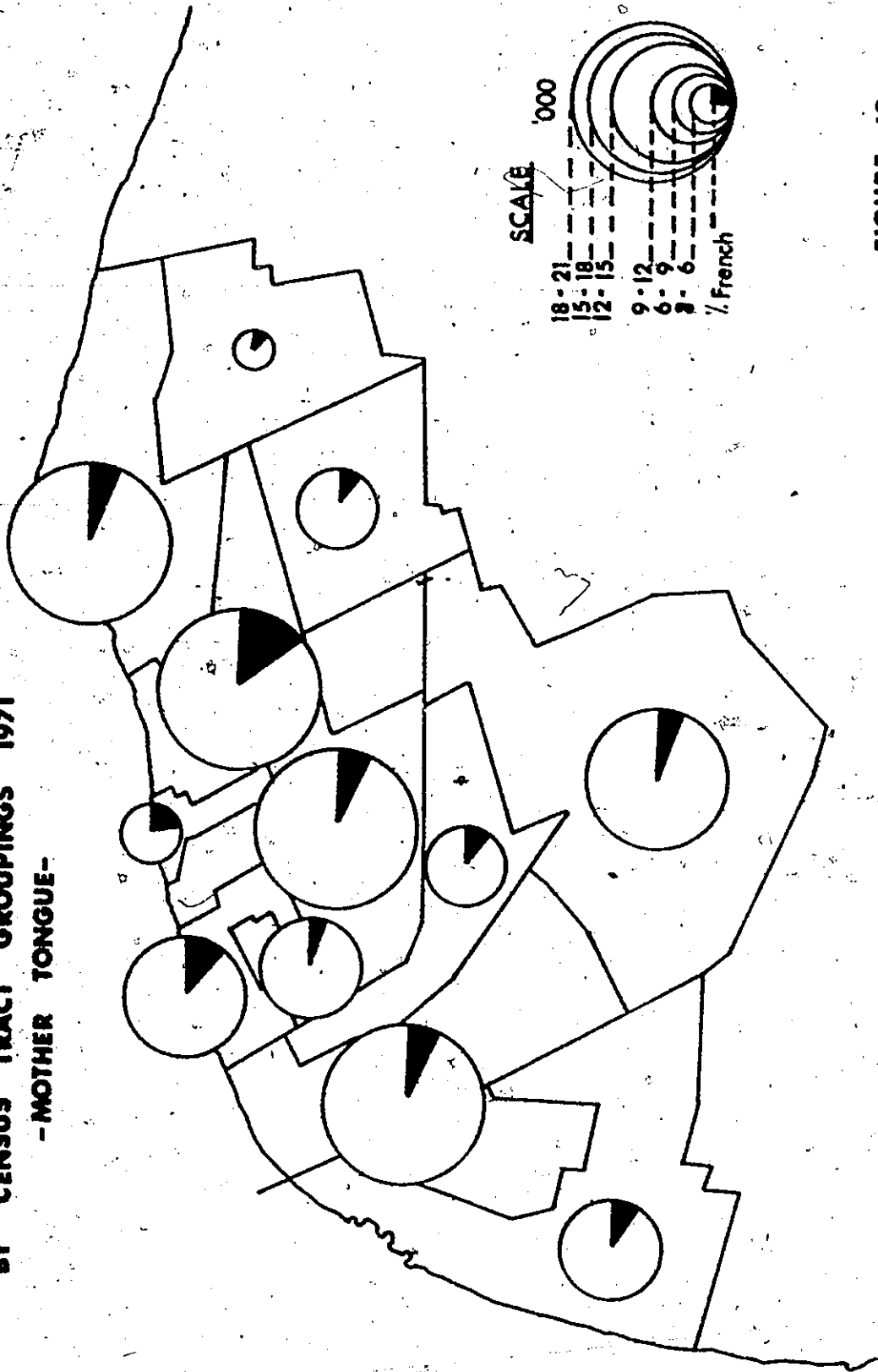
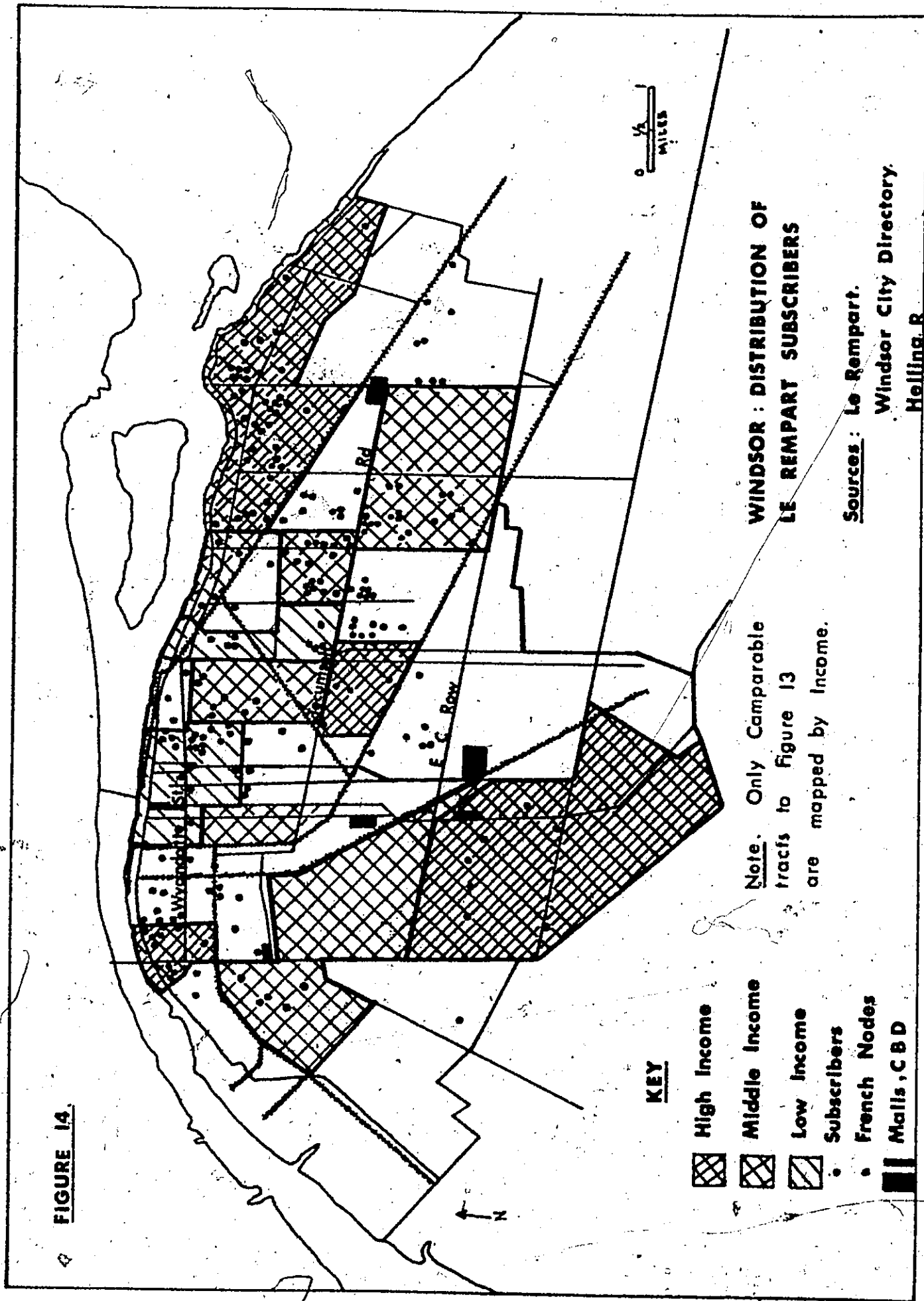


FIGURE 13.
Source Census of Canada 1971

FIGURE 14.



city and in the eastern sector between Jefferson and Riverdale centred on Wyandotte. A third cluster may be identified in the south-eastern sector of the city centred on Tecumseh Boulevard and bounded by Central Avenue and Pillette Road north of Tecumseh and Pillette and Lauzon south of Tecumseh. Note also the general sparseness of the French population in South Windsor the only other high income area in the city on the basis of 1961 data.

Figure 15 shows a further breakdown of this population on the basis of occupational category. As might be expected, the coefficients of spatial distribution derived from the proximal maps produced by the Synap programme used in this analysis indicate a greater degree of clustering towards the lower end of the occupational scale (Category 4) reflecting perhaps a relationship between residential mobility and occupational status.³

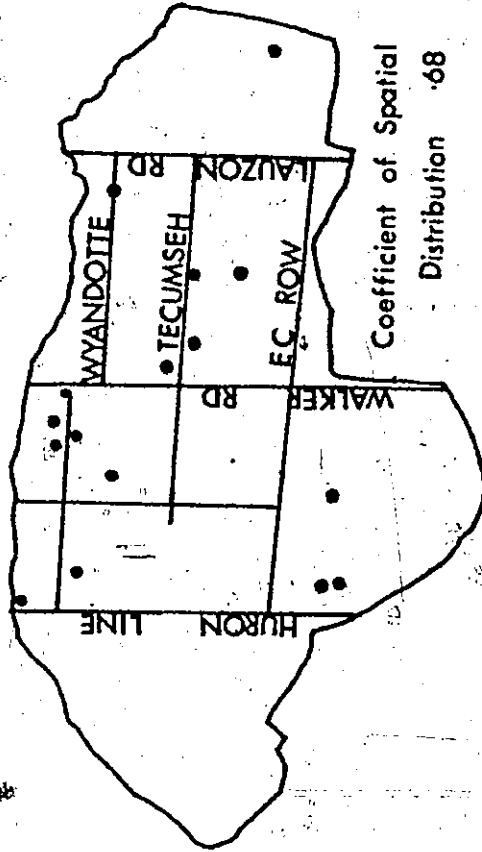
The questionnaire sample referred to earlier consisted of 179 families drawn from a total of 567 families represented by students in the four bilingual schools.

Within this population, representing a significant portion of the community as a whole, two subgroups are distinguished on the basis of language spoken in the home. A total of 116 families or 65% of the sample use French as the most common language spoken in the home whilst the remainder (63 families or 33%) use English.

Figure 16 shows the distribution of questionnaire respondents identified as speaking French in the home and, therefore, representative of the French ethnic core referred to earlier.⁴

DISTRIBUTION OF LE REMPART SUBSCRIBERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Managers



Professionals

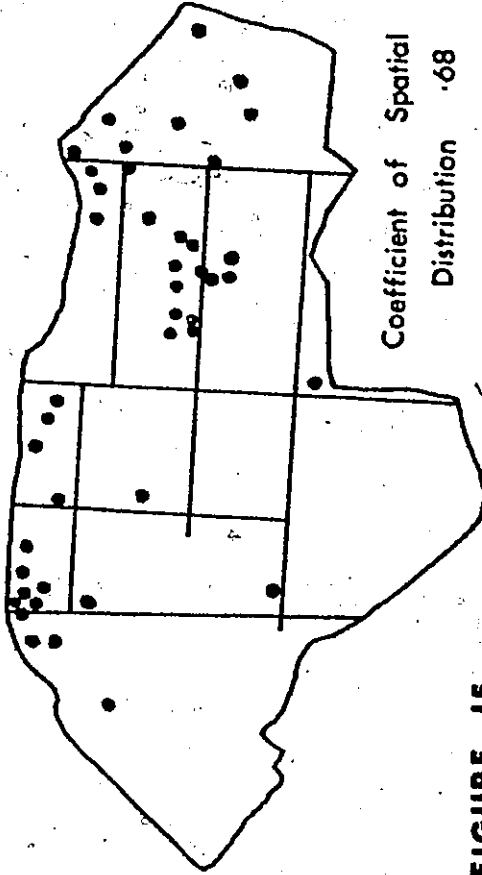
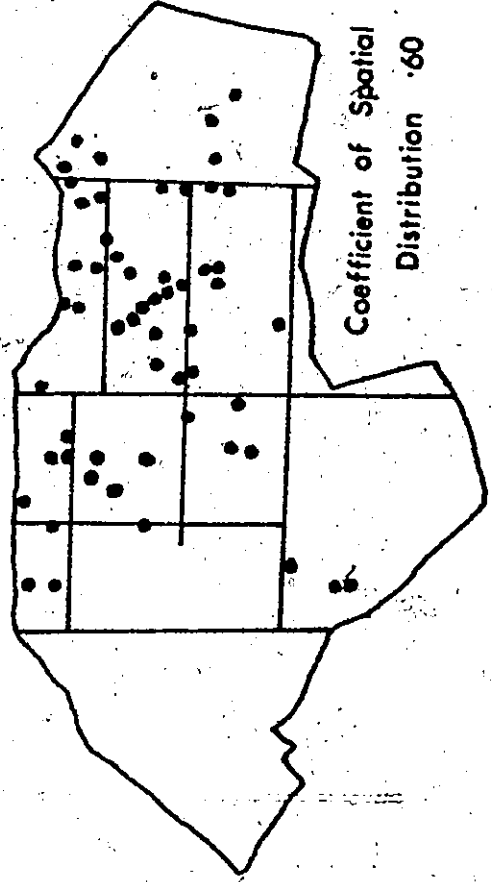
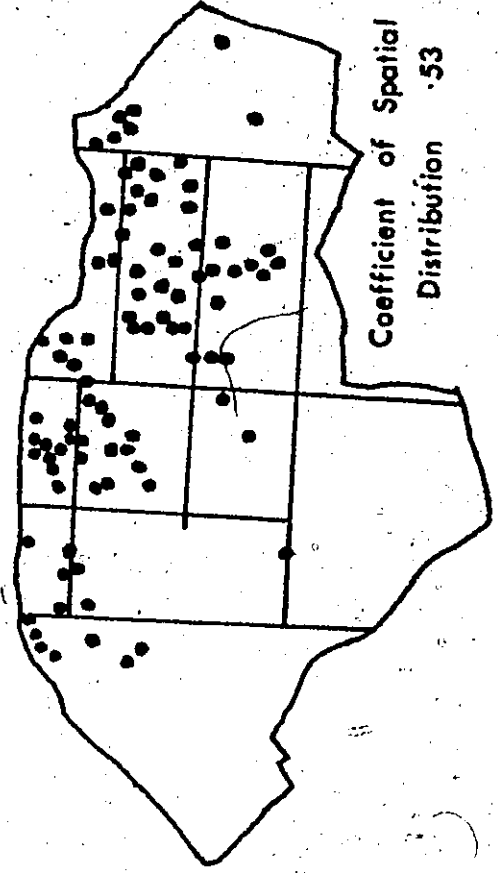


FIGURE 15.

Skilled Trades



Labourers



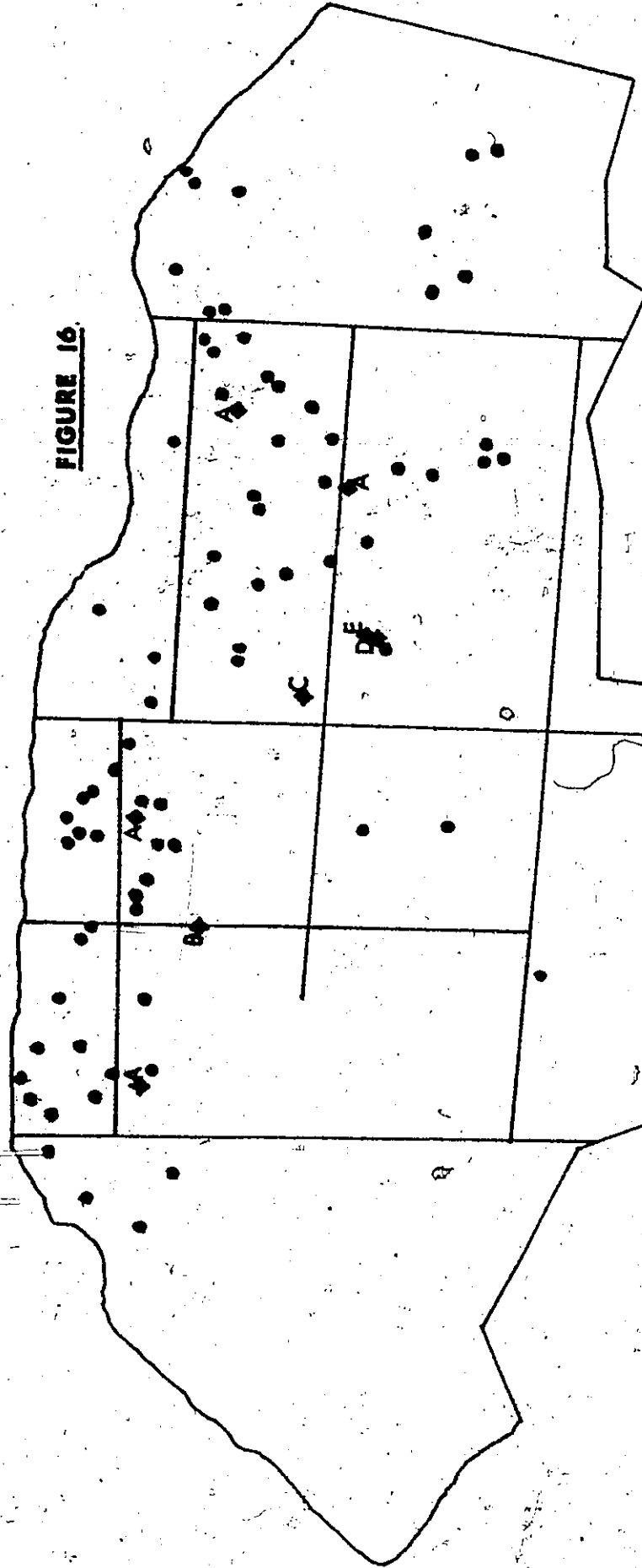
NOTE: 0 = Points are absolutely Clustered

1.0 = A Random Distribution

2.15 = A Uniform Distribution

WINDSOR SAMPLE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 16.



Coefficient of Spatial
Distribution. 48
Points are clustered.



Note. Distribution based upon a 14% sample of
Windsor's four Elementary Bilingual Schools.
Sample restricted to families speaking
French in the home.

- A Schools
- B Bank
- C Credit Union
- D Cultural Centre
- E National Parish

A comparison of the number of generations represented by these two groups in Windsor revealed that the French-speaking families constituted the bulk of new arrivals (relatively speaking) in the city. See Table 3.

TABLE 3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE BY NUMBER OF GENERATIONS
(Sample Date)

NUMBER OF GENERATION IN WINDSOR	FRENCH-SPEAKING FAMILIES		ENGLISH-SPEAKING FAMILIES
	A	B	C
None (born elsewhere)	53%	68%	36%
One	22%	65%	17%
Two	10%	64%	8%
Three	4%	30%	15%
Four	4%	36%	11%
More than Four	7%		13%
	<u>100%</u>		<u>100%</u>

Notes:

- (1) The above data was derived from Question 9 directed to the household head. (How many generations on your side of the family, not including yourself, have lived in Windsor?)
- (2) Columns A and C illustrating the proportion of French-speaking and English-speaking families respectively represented in each generation indicate a higher proportion of French-speaking residents from outside Windsor and a subsequent decline in representation over time compared to English-speaking families.
- (3) Column B illustrating the proportion of French-speaking families in each generation confirms the relationship expressed by Columns A and C.

(See Appendix E for Raw Data Output.)

A supporting question concerning length of residence in Windsor reveals a similar situation with 85% of the most recent arrivals in the city (less than five years) speaking French in the

home and 73% between 5-10 years. Beyond this, the proportion of French-speaking families generally declines. This relationship is examined more closely at a later stage in the analysis.

Place of Birth

Place of birth of the household head, his wife and parents on both sides revealed Quebec as the prime source of immigrants to the city as revealed in Tables 4A and 4B.

TABLE 4A

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND PLACE OF BIRTH HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SPOUSE

PLACE OF BIRTH	% HOUSEHOLD HEADS	SPOUSE	
SOURCE OF REGION	FRENCH SPEAKING	ENGLISH SPEAKING	FRENCH SPEAKING
Quebec	41%	-	44%
New Brunswick	13%	-	10%
Windsor	11%	50%	-
Essex	4%	-	-
Elsewhere in Ontario	22%	10%	26%
Franco	4%	-	-

Notes: Only the most meaningful proportions are presented once the prime sources of place of birth are established.

(See Appendix E for Raw Data Output.)

TABLE 4B

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND PLACE OF BIRTH PARENTS ON BOTH SIDES
(Sample Date)

PLACE OF BIRTH SOURCE REGION	PARENTS (HOUSEHOLD HEAD)						PARENTS (SPOUSE)					
	FATHER FR.	%	ENG.	MOTHER FR.	%	ENG.	FATHER FR.	%	ENG.	MOTHER FR.	%	ENG.
Quebec	50		12	40		21	54		16	57		14
New Brunswick	-		-	14		20	12		11	10		10
Windsor	7		24	7		-	8		16	9		21
Essex	-		-	-		-	10		20	21		26
Other Ontario	16		30	18		23	16		27	10		20

Notes:

- (1) Blanks indicate an insignificant proportion. Percentages shown indicate major source areas.
- (2) Predominance of Quebec and Northern Ontario as source areas generally.
- (3) The suggestion of greater male mobility over time as indicated by the higher proportion of Windsor and Essex-born females over males. See birthplace of spouse in Columns 3 and 4 above.

(See Appendix E for full Data Output.)

A closer examination of the above responses reveals key source areas of emigration including the Ottawa Valley, Montreal, the St. Lawrence around Nicolet, Actonville and Drummondville, the Chicoutimi region, Sherbrooke, Baie Comeau, Noranda and Val d'Or

in Northwestern Quebec.

In New Brunswick, three dominant areas are indicated including Grand Falls, Shippigan and Moncton whilst in Ontario immigrants appear to come mainly from such northern areas as Timmins, Kapuskaming, Cochrane and Kirkland Lake, as well as Sudbury, Coniston and Sturgeon Falls, Timiskaming, Haileybury and Timigami. See Figure 17.

The implication being of course that Windsor's core community of French-speaking residents is added to and sustained by immigration from predominantly French-speaking districts in Northern Ontario and Quebec.

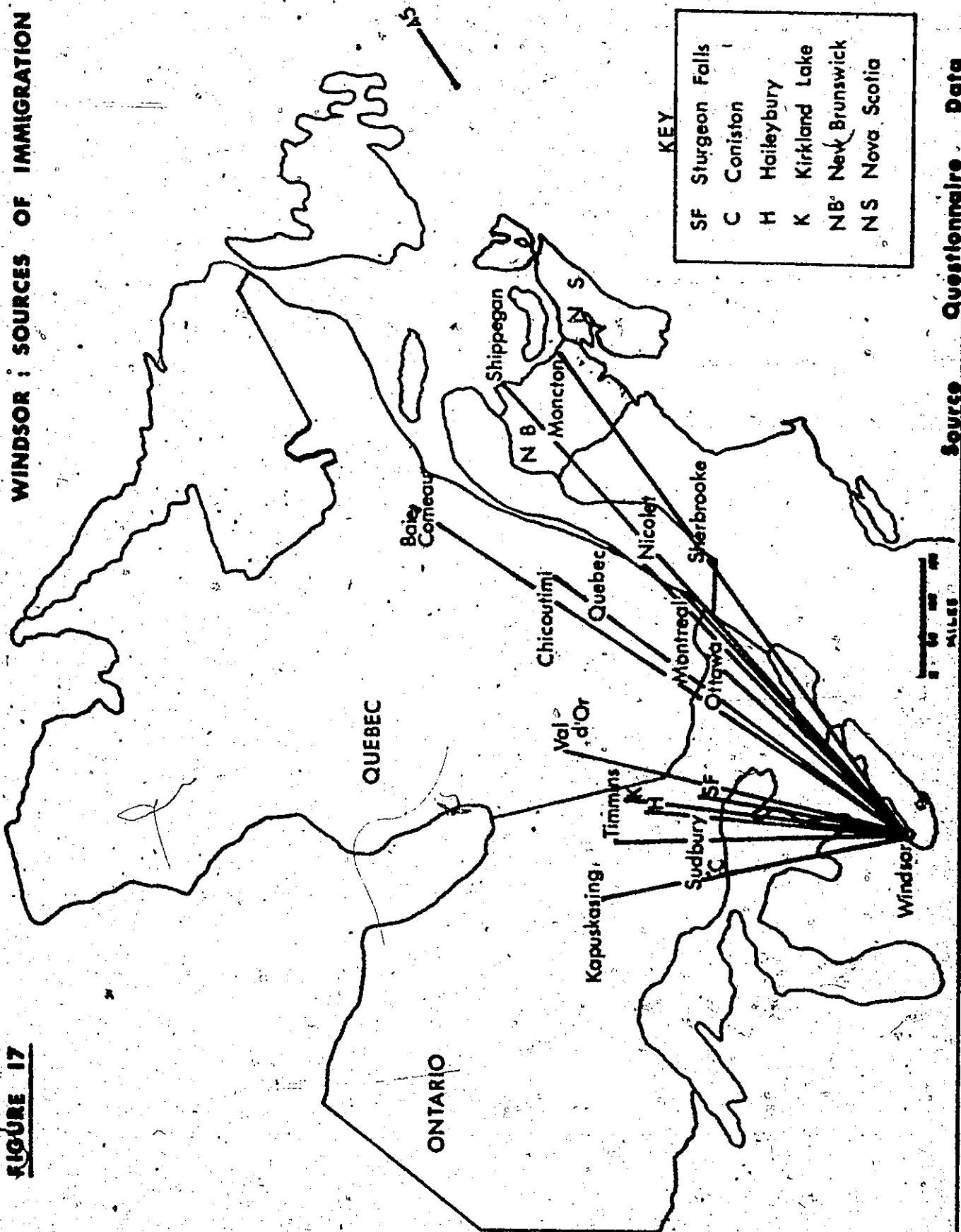
Language and Ethnic Status

When language spoken in the home is compared with various measures of ethnicity employed in the questionnaire, there is sufficient evidence in the contingency tables to support the first major hypothesis to be tested; i.e. that language spoken in the home is a key measure of ethnicity.

French-speaking families, for example, show a greater degree of association with the French clubs in the city, more commonly reflect traditional French customs and attitudes, show a greater degree of affiliation with the National Parish of St. Jerome, the French language newspaper, CBEF radio and the Caisse Populaire than do their English-speaking counterparts with identical background including the same mother tongue. See Table 5 derived from the

FIGURE 17

WINDSOR : SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION



S.P.S.S. Subprogram crosstabs,⁵ used in this analysis to compute two-way joint frequency distribution, associated tests of significance and related measures of association for the various ethnic and economic variables involved.

TABLE 5

AN EXPRESSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME AND ETHNIC STATUS

(Derived from Contingency Tables)

	FRENCH CUSTOMS	FRENCH PARISH	FRENCH MEDIA	FRENCH CLUBS	FRENCH ATTITUDES	FAMILY SIZE
Families Speaking French in the Home (A)	48%	41%	23%	21%	30%	68%
Families Speaking English in the Home (B)	9%	6%	2%	6%	20%	62%
% Difference (A) and (B)	39%	35%	21%	15%	10%	6%
Contingency Coefficient	.5064	.3338	.3369	.2555	.1313	.1648
Chi Square	55.1998	21.8187	23.0496	11.3902	3.1068	4.9980
Degrees of Freedom	5.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0
Significance	.00	.00	.00	.0442	.6835	.1719

Notes:

- (1) Percentages were derived from frequency responses to Questions 32, 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, 30, 37 and 16 as shown in the questionnaire reproduced in Appendix B.
- (2) The contingency tables are reproduced in full in Appendix C.

- (3) Three or more positive responses to the questions concerning Custom, Media, and Clubs determined the percentages presented in Rows 1 and 2 of Table 5. Parish percentage was based on the proportion of the sample population listing St. Jerome's National Parish as the Church most frequently attended. Attitudes percentage was based on 4 or more positive responses to Question 36 whilst Family Size was based on the proportion of families with 4-6 members.
- (4) The Chi square statistic tests the independence or lack of statistical association between two variables. It indicates the likelihood of having a distribution as different from statistical independence by chance alone as the observed distribution. The probability figure given in the table indicates on what level the difference between the observed distribution and the expected distribution can be thought of as significant. (.05 is accepted as significant in this analysis). In this table, the statistical significance of all relationships is accepted with the exception of attitudes and Family Size.

Whilst hardly conclusive, the preceding table of results provides some indication of the importance of language spoken in the home as a key measure of the strength of association between a given family and its French-cultural awareness or ethnic status.

A preliminary analysis of social interaction between individual families provides supporting evidence for this first hypothesis as well. Questionnaire data is summarized in Table 6 and figure 18 following.

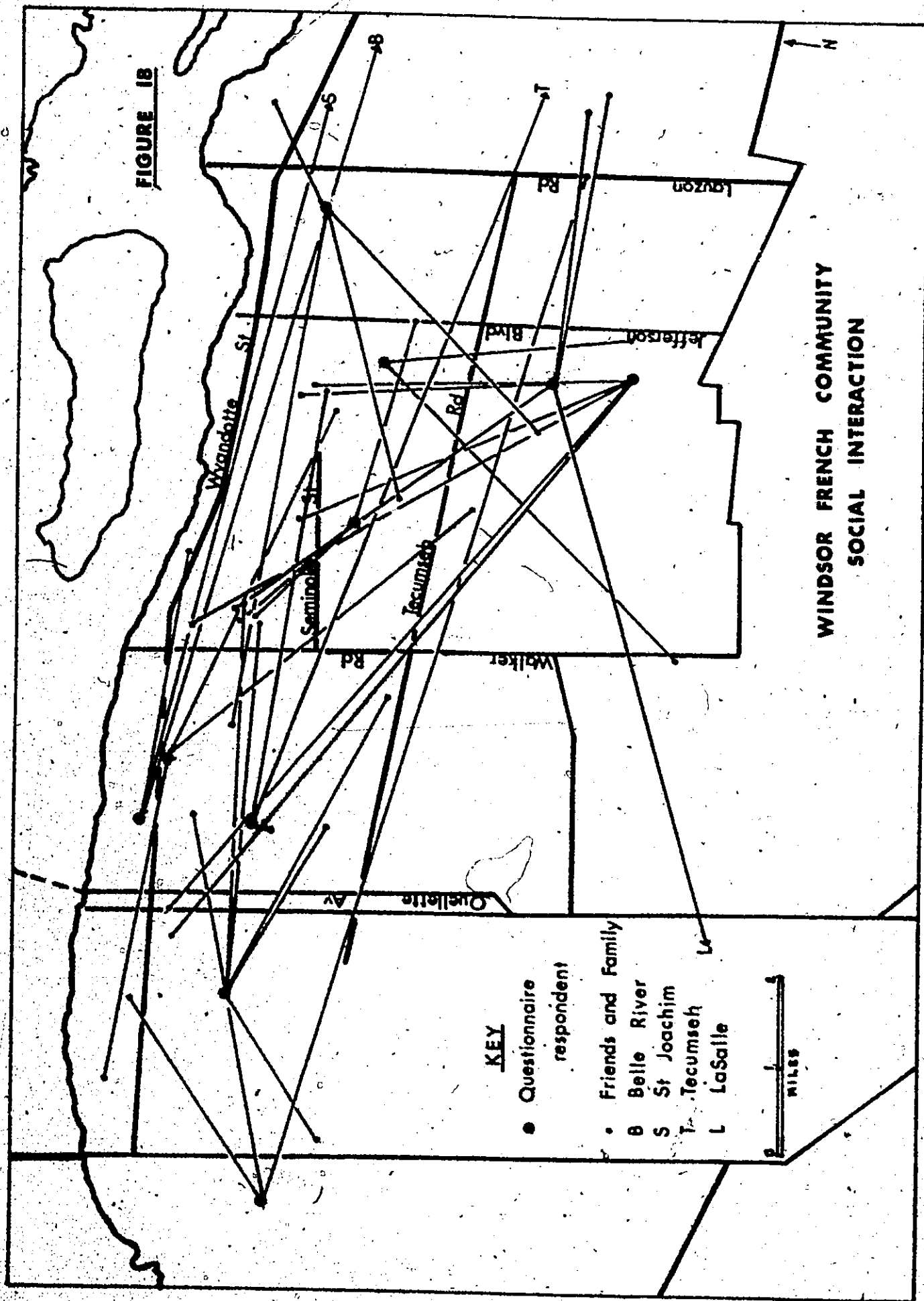
TABLE 6

**THE FRENCH COMMUNITY IN WINDSOR: SOCIAL INTERACTION BY
LANGUAGE GROUP
(Sample Data)**

LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS	YES %	NO %
Is French Spoken with your Family's circle of close relatives?		
A French Speaking Families	89	11
English Speaking Families	45	55
Does this circle of close relatives uphold similar traditions to your own Family?		
B French Speaking Families	89	11
English Speaking Families	81	19
Is French Spoken with your Family's circle of close Friends?		
C French Speaking Families	76	24
English Speaking Families	24	76
Does this circle of close Friends uphold similar traditions to your own Family?		
D French Speaking Families	88	12
English Speaking Families	75	25

Notes:

- (1) The high proportion of French and English-speaking families sharing traditional values and customs (Row B)
- (2) The use of French as a social means of communication between French-speaking families (Row C) indicating that French is not only a means of communication within the individual family structure but outside it as well.



(3) See Appendix E for complete data output.

In addition, a second crosstabulation programme comparing the quality or command of French spoken with the same indices as in Table 5 provides even further support for the hypothesis that the degree of ethnicity could be indicated by the single measure of language spoken in the home. See Table 7 illustrating the association between command of French and the degree of ethnic awareness displayed as measured by various cultural affiliations. Note the parallel order of indices with Table 5, the only exception being Church attended, indicating its weakness as a general indicator of ethnicity. Note also that the application of Chi square separates Customs, Church and Media from the other measures of ethnicity by providing some indication of the relative significance of the measures tested.

TABLE 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITY OF FRENCH SPOKEN IN THE HOME AND ETHNIC STATUS

(Derived from Contingency Tables)

STATISTICS	FRENCH CUSTOMS	FRENCH PARISH	FRENCH MEDIA	FRENCH CLUES	FRENCH ATTITUDES	FAMILY SIZE
Contingency Coefficient	.4873	.2655	.3727	.3348	.2844	.2604
Rank Order	1	5	2	3	4	6
Chi Square	48.9052	12.9704	28.5539	20.2007	15.3173	12.8032
Degree of Freedom	15.00	6.00	9.00	15.00	15.00	9.00
Significance	.00	.0435	.0008	.1644	.4288	.1717

As a cumulative measure of the association between language and the various indices listed in Table 7, a regression analysis was

carried out to identify the principal components of the ethnic indicators used in the analysis. In this way, French media and Customs are confirmed as the most meaningful indicators associated with French language spoken in the home. Note the support provided in Table 8 for the rank order of contingency coefficients produced in Table 5

TABLE 8.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SELECT ETHNIC INDICATORS INCLUDING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN WINDSOR.

VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R	R. SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R
Customs	.4952	.2452	.2452	.4952
Media	.5360	.2873	.0421	.3902
Length of Residence	.5509	.3035	.0161	.2414
Attitudes	.5575	.3108	.0072	.1633
Club	.5586	.3121	.0012	.1769
Constant				

The change in R^2 , the coefficient of multiple determination represents the additional increases in the variation of the dependent variable associated with each of the independent variables. In this way some quantitative measure of the significance of these indices may be provided. Whilst small, the relative size of the regression coefficient for Customs and Media serves to isolate these two variables from the group as a whole.

Language and Economic Status.

To test the second hypothesis that ethnic status varies inversely with economic status, a similar procedure was followed,

namely crosstabulation of joint frequency tables followed by regression analysis.

Table 9 provides general support for this hypothesis with English-speaking families generally displaying a higher economic status than French-speaking families as indicated by the proportion of each language group in each category of economic measurement. The contingency coefficient provides some measure of the degree of association between each measure and ethnicity measured by language spoken in the home.

The first category in each index represents a high level of economic status and the second category a low level of economic status; the exception to this rule being education where there are three categories.

TABLE 9

AN EXPRESSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME AND ECONOMIC STATUS.

(Derived from Contingency Tables)

Ethnic Indices	Families Speaking French in the Home	Families Speaking English in the Home	% Difference in both Categories	Contingency Coefficient
<u>OCCUPATION</u>				
Categories, 1-2	13%	55%	42%	
Categories, 3-4	87%	45%	42%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>84%</u>	.4182

Chi Square = 35.6112 with 3 Degrees of Freedom. Significance = .00.

Ethnic Indices	Families Speaking French in the Home	Families Speaking English in the Home	% Difference in both Categories	Contingency Coefficient
<u>EDUCATION</u>				
University	17%	47%	30%	.3696
Secondary	38%	43%	5%	
Elementary	45%	10%	35%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>70%</u>	

Chi Square = 26.4310 with 2 Degrees of Freedom. Significance = .00.

<u>AUTO OWNERSHIP</u>				
2-3 Cars	25%	52%	27%	.2370
1 Car	75%	48%	27%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>54%</u>	

Corrected Chi Square = 9.9981 with 1 Degree of Freedom. Significance = .0016.

<u>INCOME</u>				
\$10,001 - \$15,000	63%	77%	14%	.2127
\$ 6,000 - \$10,000	37%	23%	14%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>28%</u>	

Chi Square = 7.7228 with 3 Degrees of Freedom. Significance = .0521

<u>APPLIANCES</u>				
Categories, 3-5	70%	71%	1%	.2043
Categories, 1-2	30%	29%	1%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>2%</u>	

Chi Square = 7.8876 with 3 Degrees of Freedom. Significance = .0484.

Ethnic Indices	Families Speaking French in the Home	Families Speaking English in the Home	% Difference in both Categories	Contingency Coefficient
<u>RESIDENTIAL STATUS</u>				
Owned	78%	79%	1%	.0074
Rented	22%	21%	1%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>2%</u>	

Chi Square = 16.8317 with 4 Degrees of Freedom. Significance = .0021.

<u>VAC. HOME OWNERSHIP</u>				
Yes	14%	5%	-9%	.0997
No	86%	95%	-9%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>-18%</u>	

Corrected Chi Square = 1.8073 with 1 Degree of Freedom. Significance = .1788.

Note:

Frequency responses used to produce the preceding table were derived from the questionnaire using Questions 20, 27, 4, 23, 6, 3 and 5.

(See Appendix B for details.)

Significantly, the greatest differences in economic status between the two linguistic subgroups in the French community stem from occupational status and level of education whilst automobile ownership, income and use of appliances provide little significant differentiation with residential status almost identical for the two groups.

A second crosstabulation programme comparing the command of French with the same economic indices provides generally supporting evidence for the tentative conclusions derived from Table 9. (See Table 10.)

Note the automobile ownership and use of appliances are shown to have an even weaker degree of association with quality of French spoken, as indicated in Table 9, and that residential status maintains its low reliability as a measure of economic differentiation between the two subgroups. Of the remaining variables, income and automobile ownership are rejected on the basis of the Chi square test of significance.

TABLE 10.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMAND OF FRENCH AND ECONOMIC STATUS.

(Based on the question: How would you rate your command of French?.....Excellent, Good, fair, poor.)

STATISTICS	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	AUTO OWNERSHIP	INCOME	APP.	HOME OWN.	VAC HOM
Contingency Coefficient	.3998	.3536	.1569	.2202	.1973	.2041	.2128
Rank Order	I	2	7	3	6	5	4
Chi Square	31.39	23.72	4.16	8.20	7.21	7.65	8.39
Degrees of Freedom	9.0	6.0	3.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	3.0
Level of Significance	.0003	.0006	.2443	.5135	.6148	.0538	.0385

Note.

A test of significance which yields a probability of .05 - .01 is regarded as significant in this analysis.

Again as a cumulative measure of the association between language spoken in the home and the various indices listed in Table 10, a regression analysis was carried out confirming the importance of education and occupation as the most valid indicators of economic status. See Table II.

TABLE II.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND SELECT ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC
VARIABLES INCLUDING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN WINDSOR.

VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R.
Education	.4475	.2002	.2002	.4475
Occupation	.5364	.2877	.0875	.4467
English	.5524	.3052	.0174	-.3342
French	.5590	.3124	.2272	-.0274
Language	.5594	.3129	.0004	.1784
Residence	.5595	.3130	.0001	-.0016
Constant				

Note. Educational status was measured on an increasing
scale. Occupational status was measured on a decreasing scale.

Ethnic and Economic Status Over Time.

The third hypothesis was tested by measuring the degree
of association between ethnic and economic indices over time.
Table I2 provides a summary of the contingency coefficients
produced for each crosstabulation carried out.

TABLE 12

SUMMARY MEASURES OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ETHNIC STATUS AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND INCOME STATUS AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

(Contingency Tables)

Ethnic Indices	Contingency Coefficient	GKT Square	D.F.	Significance
Family Size	.4621	45.88	15	.0001
Customs	.4463	37.81	25	.0482
Club Membership	.4414	38.00	25	.0472
Command of French	.4402	40.62	15	.0004
Attitudes	.4101	33.96	25	.1086
Media	.4055	33.45	15	.0041
Command of English	.3077	17.88	15	.2687
Church Attended	.3016	16.41	10	.0884
Language Spoken in Home	.2995	16.86	5	.0048
Mean	.3905			
<u>Economic Indices</u>				
Income	.3642	24.00	15	.0649
Occupation	.3527	22.59	15	.0931
Home Ownership	.3433	22.58	5	.0004
Home Appliances	.3278	20.59	15	.1503
Education	.3045	16.73	10	.0803
Autos Owned	.2619	11.78	5	.0379
Vacation Home	.1625	4.64	5	.4611
Mean	.3031			

Notes:

- (1) The ranking of indices as a measure of the significance of each relationship expressed.
- (2) The shaky statistical significance of the relationships expressed between Length of Residence and Attitudes, Command of English, Church Attended, Income, Occupation, Home Appliances, Education and Vacation Home Ownership.

Whilst suitable for only a broad interpretation, tentative conclusions may still be drawn. Firstly, that comparison of the two means in Table 12 suggest that there is a greater degree of association between ethnic status and length of residence than there is between economic status and length of residence. This is subsequently confirmed.

Secondly, some ranking of the significance of the various indices is indicated by the coefficients for each in the table though the contingency tables should be examined in detail before moving to any definite conclusions.

For example, language spoken in the home has the lowest measure of association with length of residence suggesting at first glance that length of residence has had little effect on language spoken in the home. A closer study of the contingency table for these two variables, however, (Table 13) reveals that this is not necessarily so.

TABLE 13

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

(Contingency Tables)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	Row %	French	English
	Column %		
5 Years		85	15
		43	18
5-10		73	27
		20	18
11-20		75	25
		17	14
21-30		53	47
		8	18
31-40		50	50
		5	12
41-60		47	53
		7	18

Chi Square = 16.86
D.F. = 5
Significance = .0048
Contingency Coefficient = .2995

Despite the low contingency coefficient for these two variables, Table 13 indicates that 85% of Windsor's most recent arrivals (during the past 5 years) in the French community, speak French in the home and that as length of residence increases, the proportion of French-speaking families decreases indicating that language is indeed eroded through time. Row percentages in Table 13 indicate that French spoken in the home declines from 85% to 47% over time whilst English shows a corresponding gain from 15% to 53%. Column percentages show a similar decline for French and a rather steady situation for English. In this case then the contingency coefficient is somewhat misleading.

Similarly, the relatively high degree of association indicated between family size and length of residence (Table 11) is equally misleading.

Despite the fact that it may be clearly shown that older families tend to have larger families and that more recent arrivals tend to have smaller families (See Table 14), there is little significant inference to be drawn from this association in terms of variations in ethnic status over time due to the larger child bearing period associated with the older residents.

Whilst this table reveals that the French tend to be characterized by large families (4-6 members on the average as indicated by Column C in Table 14), it does nothing to clarify the hypothesis that French ethnic status diminishes over time.

TABLE 14
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF FAMILY AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
(Contingency Tables)

Row % Column %					
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	Family Size	a) 9-12	b) 7-8	c) 4-6	d) 2-3
	5 Years	0	8	76	15
		0	18	40	50
	5-10	6	3	76	15
		17	4	22	28
	11-20	4	29	64	4
		8	30	16	6
	21-30	5	20	70	5
		8	15	12	6
	31-40	25	33	42	0
		25	15	4	0
	41-60	29	29	29	12
		42	18	4	11

Chi Square = 45.88

D.F. = 15

Signifi-
cance = .0001

Contingen-
cy Coef-
ficient = .4621

Generally speaking, 3 out of the remaining 7 ethnic indicos provide general though weak support for the hypothesis that ethnic status is weakened over time.

French customs, command of French and French media fall into this category whilst French attitudes and club membership show little uniform variation through time. Whilst a general improvement in the command of English and a general decline in membership of the National Parish are indicated over time, there is no statistical significance attached to these relationships.

TABLE 15A

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH FRENCH CUSTOMS

Row % Column %	Number of Customs Adhered To			
	a) 4-5	b) 2-3	c) 1	d) None
5 Years (a)	27 41	56 44	9 19	8 19
5-10 (b)	22 25	44 19	22 27	12 19
11-20 (c)	16 12	68 22	8 7	8 9
21-30 (d)	31 16	25 7	19 12	25 19
31-40 (e)	9 4	36 6	36 16	18 9
41-60 (f)	8 2	16 2	38 19	38 25

Chi Square = 37.81
D.F. = 25
Significance = .0482
Contingency Coefficient = .4463

Notes:

- (1) Adherence to French customs is greater with most recent arrivals in the community and diminishes over time as indicated by column percentages in Columns a) and b).
- (2) Some customs, however, persevere through time as indicated by row percentage in Rows (c), (d), (e), (f). Conclusion: Weak support for the hypothesis.

TABLE 15B

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH CLUB MEMBERSHIP

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	Row %	a) 4-5	b) 2-3	c) 1	d) None
	Column %				
5 Years (a)		11	27	41	21
		40	42	43	25
5-10 (b)		3	16	26	55
		9	8	15	36
11-20 (c)		19	30	28	23
		28	27	14	13
21-30 (d)		6	18	41	35
		5	5	14	13
31-40 (e)		18	27	36	18
		13	6	7	5
41-60 (f)		6	44	25	25
		5	12	7	8

Chi Square - 38.00
D.F. - 25
Significance - .0462
Contingency Coefficient - .4414

Notes:

- (1) Column percentages in Columns a) and b) indicate strong representation in the French clubs by recent arrivals in the community.
- (2) Lack of any trend through time as indicated by the discontinuous decline of column percentages in Columns a) and b).
- (3) Weak support for the clubs generally as indicated by row percentages in Columns (a), (c) and (d).
Conclusion: No support.

TABLE C

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH COMMAND OF FRENCH

	Row % Column %	a) Excellent	b) Good	c) Fair	d) Poor
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years (a)	44	46	8	2
		45	41	18	7
	5-10 (b)	48	18	22	12
		27	9	26	28
	11-20 (c)	36	39	25	0
		17	16	26	0
	21-30 (d)	22	47	21	10
		6	13	15	15
	31-40 (e)	25	42	0	33
		5	8	0	29
	41-60 (f)	0	56	25	19
		0	13	15	21

Chi Square = 40.62
D.F. = 15
Significance = .0004
Contingency
Coefficient = .4402

Notes:

Command of French is weakened through time as indicated by column percentages a) and b) and row percentages in Columns (a) and (b) although some perseverance of the language through time is also indicated by row percentages. Conclusion: General support for the hypothesis.

TABLE 15D

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH COMMAND OF ENGLISH

	Row % Column %	a) Excellent	b) Good	c) Fair	d) Poor
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years (a)	25	47	26	2
		28	39	43	20
	5-10 (b)	32	29	30	9
		20	13	27	60
	11-20 (c)	36	43	21	0
		18	16	16	0
	21-30 (d)	30	50	15	5
		11	13	18	20
	31-40 (e)	58	42	0	0
		13	7	0	0
	41-60 (f)	31	56	13	0
		9	12	5	0

Chi Square - 17.88
D.F. - 15
Significance = .2687
Contingency Coefficient = .3077

Notes:

General improvement in the command of English over time as indicated by collective row percentages in Columns (a) and (b) and general decline in column percentages in Columns a) and b) though no statistical significance.

TABLE 15E

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH FRENCH CULTURAL ATTITUDES

	Row % Column %	a) 3-5	b) 1-2	c) None
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years (a)	49	48	3
		26	37	67
	5-10 (b)	53	47	0
		17	29	0
	11-20 (c)	66	34	0
		29	13	0
	21-30 (d)	74	26	0
		10	7	0
	31-40 (e)	88	17	0
		7	2	0
	41-60 (f)	65	29	6
		11	12	34

Chi Square = 33.96
D.F. = 25
Significance = .1086
Contingency Coefficient = .4101

Notes:

Attitudes appear to persist even strengthen through time as indicated by row percentages in Column a) pointing perhaps to the stronger impact of economic factors on attitudes in more recent times.
Conclusion: No support for the hypothesis.

TABLE 15F

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH MEDIA

	Row % Column %	a) 2-3	b) One	c) None
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years (a)	51	25	24
		45	34	27
	5-10 (b)	30	48	22
		13	37	13
	11-20 (c)	53	14	32
		23	9	16
	21-30 (d)	53	5	42
		13	2	14
	31-40 (e)	25	25	50
		4	7	12
	41-60 (f)	12	29	59
		2	11	18

Chi Square = 33.45
D.F. = 15
Significance = .0041
Contingency Coefficient = .4065

Notes:

- (1) Fairly high lack of support for French language periodicals as indicated by row percentages in Column (c) and the general increase in this trend over time.
- (2) Steady support by about half of the sample population with some weakening after 30 years of residence. Conclusion: Weak support.

TABLE 15G

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH CHURCH ATTENDED

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	Row % Column %	a) St. Jerome's	b) Other R.C.	c) Other
5 Years		42	54	3
		47	30	50
5-10		30	67	3
		17	19	23
11-20		42	58	0
		21	14	0
21-30		30	65	5
		11	12	25
31-40		17	83	0
		4	9	0
41-60		0	100	0
		0	16	0

Chi Square = 16.41
D.F. = 10
Significance = .0884
Contingency Coefficient = .3016

Note:

General decline in support for the National Parish over time as indicated by generally decreasing column and row percentages in Column a) and generally increasing row percentages in Column b) though no statistical significance.

The preceding tables then provide little statistical support for the hypothesis that ethnic status is diminished over time though the key variable language does display some degree of erosion through time and is supported somewhat by other cultural measures including newspaper subscription, command of French and adherence to traditional French customs all of which weaken through time.

Some variables, notably customs and attitudes, display through the contingency tables something of a persistence to endure which

suggests at least the existence of a hard core of culturally-oriented individuals concerned with promoting and maintaining their culture in the face of pressures to assimilate.

An examination of the seven economic indices utilized in this analysis, however, leads one to conclude that whilst five out of the seven measures tested suggest that economic status is higher for the more recent arrivals to the French community than for the older long-term residents, there is insufficient statistical evidence to support this hypothesis.

TABLE 16A

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH INCOME

Row % Column %		a) 5000	b) 5001-10,000	c) 10,0001-15,000	d) 15,000
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years	2	22	47	29
		13	30	46	36
	5-10	19	28	25	28
		75	21	14	19
	11-20	4	27	42	27
		12	16	19	15
	21-30	0	29	36	35
		0	12	10	13
	31-40	0	22	21	57
		0	5	3	11
	41-60	0	47	33	20
		0	16	8	6

Chi Square = 24.00
D.F. = 15
Significance = .0649
Contingency
Coefficient = .3642

Note:

Relatively high association between these two variables produced by declining proportion through time in Columns a), c), d) indicating perhaps the relative immobility of labour through time and the generally higher earnings of more recent immigrants though no statistical significance.

TABLE 16B

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH OCCUPATION

	Row % Column %	Managers	Professionals	Tradesmen	Labourers
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years	10 37	12 29	36 51	42 31
	5-10	14 25	11 12	21 14	54 19
	11-20	11 19	18 21	15 10	56 19
	21-30	5 6	26 21	37 17	32 7
	31-40	8 6	33 17	17 5	42 6
	41-60	7 6	0 0	7 2	86 17

Chi Square - 22.59
D.F. - 15
Significance - .0931
Contingency Coefficient - .3527

Note:

General improvement in occupational rating of more recent arrivals indicated by declining column percentages through time in all categories though no statistical significance.

TABLE 16C

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH HOME OWNERSHIP

	Row % Column %	a) Owned	b) Rented
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years	84 39	16 26
	5-10	50 13	50 45
	11-20	75 16	25 18
	21-30	83 11	17 8
	31-40	91 8	9 3
	41-60	100 13	0 0

Chi Square - 22.58
D.F. - 5
Significance - .0004
Contingency Coefficient - .3433

Note:

General increase in home ownership and decrease in rental accommodation indicated with increasing length of residence. Inconsistencies e.g. Row b) Column b) possibly due to immigration patterns. Conclusion: Little support for the hypothesis.

TABLE 16D

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH HOME APPLIANCE OWNERSHIP

	Row % Column %	a) 1-3	b) 4-5
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years	65 35	35 43
	5-10	50 15	50 33
	11-20	81 18	19 10
	21-30	75 12	25 8
	31-40	99 10	1 0
	41-60	81 10	19 6

Chi Square = 20.59
D.F. = 15
Significance = .1503
Contingency Coefficient = .3278

Note:

More recent arrivals display higher degree of appliance ownership as indicated in column percentages. Row percentages in Column a) indicate some improvement over time though no statistical significance.

TABLE 16E

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH EDUCATION

	a) Elementary	b) Secondary	c) Tertiary
5 Yrs	38 40	38 33	24 31
5-10	22 11	39 17	39 26
11-20	52 27	26 11	22 14
21-30	15 6	55 17	30 14
31-40	17 4	42 8	41 12
41-60	37 12	46 14	7 3

Chi Square = 16.73
D.F. = 10
Significance = .0803
Contingency Coefficient = .3045

Note:

Some indication of greater tertiary education associated with more recent arrivals as indicated by column percentages in Column c). Generally too many inconsistencies and no statistical significance.

TABLE 16F

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH AUTOMOBILE OWNERSHIP

	a) 1 Auto	b) 2 or more
5 Years	75	25
	35	43
5-10	77	23
	15	33
11-20	76	24
	18	10
21-30	53	47
	12	8
31-40	45	54
	10	0
41-60	44	56
	10	6

Chi Square = 11.78
D.F. = 5
Significance = .0379
Contingency Coefficient = .2619

Note:

Greater affluence of more recent arrivals suggested by column percentages in Column b) with some improvement of auto ownership over time as well indicated by row percentages in Column b).
Conclusion: Weak support.

TABLE 16G

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WITH VACATION HOME OWNERSHIP

	Row % Column %	Owned	Not Owned
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	5 Years	16 48	84 34
	5-10	6 9	94 21
	11-20	15 19	85 15
	20-30	10 10	90 12
	31-40	0 0	100 9
	41-60	18 14	82 9

Chi Square = 4.64
D.F. = 5
Significance = .4611
Contingency Coefficient = .1625

Note:

General lack of vacation home ownership indicated (See row percentages) with an increase in degree of ownership associated with more recent arrivals as suggested by column percentages. Conclusion: Weak support for the hypothesis.

The conclusion is then that whilst some statistical evidence exists to support the hypothesis that ethnic status diminishes with increasing length of residence, there is insufficient statistical evidence to argue with any conviction that economic status also varies inversely with length of residence (i.e. more recent immigrants enjoy a higher income and occupational status than their predecessors).

Predictive Scales

A final step in this research study involved the application of a factorial analysis as a preliminary exploratory step to setting up a Guttman Scale Analysis of the two indices of economic and ethnic status in order to make at least some suggestion of

the predictive value of the two scales of measurement.

As a result, two principal component analyses were carried out to ascertain the most reliable indicators of the two cultural characteristics: ethnic status and economic status.

The factor analysis programme in S.P.S.S. routinely handles R-type analyses⁹ which provide a relatively straight forward method of transforming a given set of variables into a new set of composite variables or principal components¹⁰ that are orthogonal (uncorrelated) to each other.

In this fashion three variables in each of the proposed scales were eliminated. These included home ownership, vacation home ownership and educational standing in the proposed economic scale and attitudes, club membership and family size in the proposed ethnic scale. (See Appendix D for complete data output.)

Subsequently, two indexes were set up for testing assuming unidimensionality and cumlativeness for each collection of component items. Variables were automatically ordered from the most difficult to the least difficult by the percentage of respondents failing each item and the following tables were produced. (Tables 17 and 18.)

TABLE 17

PROPOSED GUTTMAN SCALE OF ECONOMIC STATUS

Babbie									
	INCOME		OCCUPATION		APPLIANCES		AUTOS		TOTAL
	ERR		ERR		ERR		ERR		
4	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	59
3	13	38	9	42	27	24	2	49	51
2	31	4	28	7	6	29	5	30	35
1	7	0	6	1	7	0	1	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUMS	51	101	43	109	40	112	8	144	152
%	34	66	28	72	26	74	5	95	
ERRORS	0	42	9	8	33	0	8	0	100

Coefficient of Reproducibility = .8355
Coefficient of Scalability = .2958

TABLE 18

PROPOSED GUTTMAN SCALE OF ETHNIC STATUS

	ENGLISH		CHURCH		CUSTOMS		MEDIA		LANGUAGE		FRENCH	
	ERR		ERR		ERR		ERR		ERR		ERR	
6	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14
5	21	14	13	22	0	35	1	34	0	35	0	35
4	41	2	29	14	6	37	6	37	1	42	1	42
3	17	1	17	1	8	10	6	12	0	18	0	18
2	16	0	16	0	12	4	8	8	1	19	1	15
1	15	0	15	0	14	1	14	1	3	12	3	12
0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
SUMS	115	31	95	51	45	101	40	106	39	107	10	136
%	79	21	65	35	31	69	27	73	27	73	7	93
ERRORS	0	17	13	15	6	15	13	9	20	1	5	0

Coefficient of Reproducibility = .8699
Coefficient of Scalability = .4722

According to Babbie, there is no way of saying that a set of items does or does not form a Guttman scale in any absolute

sense. Virtually all sets of items approximate a scale even though, as a rule of thumb, coefficients of 90% or 95% are the commonly used standards.

At the same time it may be possible to argue that there are always certain people whose response patterns deviate from the ideal so that the number of errors tolerated in a scale may be quite arbitrary. In this analysis, following the guideline set by Guilford,¹² the proposed economic scale is regarded as a poor predictor of the pattern of responses and the coefficient insufficient to form a scale.

In the case of the proposed ethnic scale, however, despite a coefficient of reproducibility of less than .9, items are regarded as forming a quasi-scale (between .85 and .90) offering some value as a predictor of the pattern of responses expected from statements describing the degree of ethnicity in any particular community.

Consequently, any evaluation of the ethnic indices in this analysis may be carried out with a little more confidence than an evaluation of the economic measures used. One may conclude that ethnic status (reflecting the degree of assimilation) is a more discernible trait in the Windsor French population than is economic status or differentiation based on income, material comforts, occupation and living conditions in general.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES:

1. Note that Census Tracts 31 and 26 are not within the study area and should be disregarded in this analysis.
2. Based on 1961 census tract data and divided into quintiles. See Helling and Boyce, op.cit.
3. Suggesting perhaps that better paying positions enable a wider choice of residential locations and, therefore, greater population dispersal of the managerial and professional groups. (Categories 1 and 2.)
4. A random 14% sample of each school's French-speaking families was made to reduce each school's proportion of the total distribution to a uniform level for mapping purposes.
5. N.H. Nie, D.H. Bent, C.H. Hull, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (Toronto: McGraw Hill, 1970). This package contains an integral system of computer programmes for the analysis of social science data. Crosstabs produces a sequence of two-way tables showing along the vertical dimension the values of one variable and along the horizontal dimension the values of a second variable. In the body of the table occur the frequency counts of the number of occasions in which the two variables took each possible combination of values. These can be expressed as a percentage of the row totals, column totals, table total or any combination thereof. The tests of significance referred to are all derived from the Chi square statistic which is based upon Pearson's Chi square test of association. It tests the independence (or lack of statistical association) between two variables. It does not measure the degree of association, it only indicates the likelihood of having a distribution as different from statistical independence by chance alone as the observed distribution. The probability figure given in the table indicates on what level the difference between the observed distribution and the expected distribution can be thought as significant. It shows the probability of having as much difference between the sample distribution and the expected distribution if, in fact, the population distribution were independent. For a complete crosstabs output see Appendix C.
6. Utilization of this French Language Credit Union was used here despite the obvious lack of identification with the index heading. Collectively, the four variables provide a useful index of media-institutional identification.

7. FA - Family Size
CUS - Customs (French)
MEDIA - Includes Le Rempart subscribers, CBEF Listeners and Caisse Populaire Members.
RES - Length of Residence (in Windsor)
ATT - Attitudes (French-cultural)
CLB - Clubs (French)
8. ED - Level of Education
OCC - Occupational Category
ENG - Command of Spoken English
FR - Command of Spoken French
LAN - Language Spoken in the Home
RES - Length of Residence (in Windsor)
VAC - Vacation Home Ownership
HOM - Residential Status (Home owned or rented)
AUTO - Number of Automobiles used by the Family.
9. This type of analysis calculates the correlation between each pair of economic or ethnic variables in order to transform the two sets of variables into new sets of composite variables or principal components. (S.P.S.S. Manual, p. 210.)
10. The first principal component may be viewed as the single best summary of linear relationships exhibited in the data; the second component as the second best linear combination and so on, assuming that the second component is orthogonal to the first. For this to be so, the second component must account for the proportion of the variance not accounted for by the first component. As such, the second component may be defined as the linear combination of variables that accounts for the most residual variance after the effect of the first component is removed from the data. Subsequent components are defined similarly until all the variance in the data is exhausted. (S.P.S.S. Manual, op.cit., p. 210).
11. E.R. Babbie, Survey Research Methods (Belmont, California, Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1973), p. 275.
12. J.P. Guilford, Psychometric Methods (New York: McGraw Hill Co. Inc., 1954), p. 460.

CONCLUSION

The preceding analysis, though generally exploratory rather than analytical, does provide for some tentative conclusions regarding the nature of the Francophone population in the City of Windsor.

Firstly, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a French ethnic community does in fact exist "sharing fundamental cultural values in a common field of communication and interaction with a membership that identifies itself and is identified by others as constituting a category distinguishable from other subgroups and from the population as a whole."¹

This claim, however, requires immediate qualification. As indicated, there are a number of subgroups within the broad Francophone population that display varying degrees of cultural awareness and in particular varying degrees of linguistic proficiency.

It is apparent that assimilation has taken place and is taking place in the Windsor community and that whilst community resources in the form of French language schools, a Radio Station, newspaper, Credit Union, Church and various clubs do exist, strong nodal ties are not generally apparent. This is not to deny, however, the active lobbying and participation of concerned groups within the population seeking not only to maintain existing resources but to expand them. Local pressure for a French Language High School and Television Station bears ample testimony to the

work of these groups. A survey of 14 Elementary Schools in the City and the surrounding County during 1974 produced 824 committed candidates for the proposed High School which, according to one committee spokesman, will definitely begin operations in 1977.²

A local social infrastructure, however, whilst institutionalized, provides only superficial evidence of the existing community. This is a family-based and family-oriented community, often quite invisible in terms of tangible landscape evidence. Accordingly, it meets the requirements of Webber's "spatially dispersed, non-place community."³

Nevertheless it does display certain distinctive traits and due to an apparent resurgence of interest in French culture generally and the active promotion by a purposeful core of committees and organizations, there appears little reason to doubt that a local French culture will be maintained perhaps even enriched in the future.

The core of this community appears to be the French-speaking family, many of which are relatively recent additions to the existing community, having originated in such predominantly French-speaking areas as Quebec, Northern Ontario and New Brunswick. If impetus to this cultural awakening can be maintained by these émigrés, there appears every reason to believe that more and more people of French origin will come to redevelop a cultural awareness and, in doing so, strengthen and expand the existing core community.

In keeping with Vallee's index of ethnic persistence,⁴ it seems fair to claim that Windsor meets many of the requisites for continued existence.

The region does appear to be a primary region of reception for immigrants from a recognized "French cultural homeland," (i.e. Quebec).

There is some population clustering in the city and there is a social structure acting as a vehicle for the goals of ethnic persistence. In other words, the active members of this ethnic group are visible and in conflict with at least one other category in the population. The current groundswell for a new French Language High School producing confrontation with the Windsor Board of Education is but one example of this type of conflict.

In addition, the French ethnic community as a whole appears large enough to persist in the face of continuing assimilation, outnumbering as it does all other ethnic subgroups in the city by mother tongue. The French ethnic origin element may also be defined as a charter member group; i.e. there is a kind of local homeland dating back to the seventeenth century.

Finally, there is some interdependence of institutions though weak and this, together with a determined effort throughout the community, to maintain and promote the language in the schools and the media, lends support to the claim that there is a strong desire to survive.

One may, therefore, conclude that in Vallee's terms there

is ample justification to expect a persistence and continuance of the French community in Windsor through time.

Broadly speaking, three subgroups within this community may be identified.

One group may be said to consist of people sharing a common mother tongue and ethnic origin but otherwise displaying no association at all with the existing French ethnic social structure, institutionalized or otherwise.

A second group may be identified by its association with French cultural institutions, attitudes, customs and media and its failure to use the language as a means of communication other than spasmodically.

A third group not only displays a relatively strong attachment to the various cultural indices used in the analysis but is also distinguished by the use of French as a working language in the home.

In examining the level of income within this community, it was determined that English-speaking families enjoyed a higher income status than French-speaking families in keeping with the results of previously published research in Quebec and Ontario. (See Chapter I).

In this study 77% of the English-speaking families in the French community in Windsor were represented in the \$10,000 - \$15,000⁺ income range compared to 63% of their French-speaking counterparts.

In the two top occupational categories including managers and professionals, French-speaking families were again outranked with 55% of the English-speaking families represented compared to 13% of the French.

In terms of educational attainments which, together with occupation appeared to constitute the most reliable measure of economic status, further confirmatory evidence was produced to match the results produced by Vallee, Raynauld and other commission-sponsored researchers as reported in Chapter I.

In Windsor it was found that over 45% of French-speaking family heads had not progressed beyond an elementary level of education compared to a corresponding figure of 10% for the English-speaking families.

As further supporting evidence it was found that 52% of the English-speaking families owned 2-3 automobiles whilst only 25% of the French-speaking families came into this category.

With regard to length of residence, it was found that there was weak statistical support for the claim that whilst various cultural traits tended to persist through time, there was a general weakening of the cultural ties that bind a community together. In addition, that probably without the stimulation and transfusion provided by continuing immigration associated with the economic cycle here and elsewhere, the degree of acculturation and assimilation would be far greater than that already experienced.

There is also the suggestion (though statistically unproven)

that the more recent arrivals in the community (i.e. during the last ten years) do enjoy a higher educational, occupational and income status than the longer-term residents, though again French-speaking families tend to rank lower on the economic scale than do their English-speaking counterparts.

In conclusion, this has been an exploratory analysis in cultural geography in an attempt to define and explain the influence of culture on the economic and ethnic status of individuals constituting an identifiable urban community.

The results, however, should not be taken as conclusive nor the scope of the research regarded as all-embracing for much remains to be resolved.

Is the Windsor community an integral part of a larger County-wide community? How does it compare with the Anglophone community as a whole and with other ethnic minorities in terms of economic, cultural and spatial traits? These are but a few of the questions left unanswered by the parameters of this analysis.

At least this study has provided a definition and delineation of the existing French community by attempting to examine and evaluate some of the cultural traits displayed by its members.

Hopefully, some contribution has been made towards a greater awareness and understanding of the potential form and function of cultural groups in urban society in general and towards a greater understanding of Windsor's Francophone community in particular.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES:

1. F. Barth, op.cit., p. 11.
2. Verbal Report from current President of L.A.C.F.O.,
G. Lemieux and Chairman of the French Language Advisory
Committee for the Windsor Board of Education 12/3/1974.
3. H. Webber, op.cit., p. 60.
4. F. Vallee, op.cit., p. 158.

A P P E N D I X A

INTERVIEW FORMAT

Preface

Most interviews were taped using a conversational technique based upon an underlying framework of questions. The interviews were used primarily as an exploratory means of analysis in the initial stages of this thesis to identify and evaluate areas worthy of investigation and to gather specific cultural data otherwise not readily available.

Associations and Clubs

Name, date of origin and size of membership.
Aims and objectives.
Achievement or lack of achievement of these goals.
Major problems facing the association.
Centripetal forces affecting the French community.
Centrifugal forces affecting the French community.
Club interaction and degree of association.
Location of club premises. Meeting places.
Federal, Provincial assistance.

Schools

Size of present enrolment; number of families in the school.
Major catchment areas.
Date of school's opening.
Major cultural objectives of the bilingual schools.
Future of bilingual education.

Radio

Organization, origin, management of the station.
Programming format and daily scheduling.
Estimated audience. Catchment.
Objectives, goals of the station.
Measures of achievement of these goals.
Cultural aspects stressed during broadcasting.
Public response to station's operations.

A P P E N D I X B

To the Head of the Household

The following questionnaire has been designed to further research into the form and function of Windsor and District's French Community.

No names are required. All information will be transformed into statistics. Individual privacy will be complete. Street names are necessary only for mapping purposes.

Your co-operation in answering these questions as fully and accurately as possible will make for a real understanding and accurate portrayal of the Windsor-Essex French Community as it is to-day.

With thanks,
W.M. Mercer,
University of Windsor.

Si vous le préférez, vous pouvez répondre à ce questionnaire en français, en retournant le livret à l'envers.

Au chef de famille

Le questionnaire suivant a pour but de scruter la composition et le fonction de la communauté française de Windsor et des environs.

Aucun nom n'est requis. Tous les renseignements obtenus deviendront des statistiques. L'intimité de l'individu sera préservée. Les adresses n'ont qu'un but cartographique.

En repondant pleinement et aussi précisément que possible à ces questions, vous contribuerez à mieux faire connaître la communauté française de Windsor-Essex, telle qu'elle existe aujourd'hui et, par le fait même, à la mieux définir.

Sincères remerciements,
W.M. Mercer
Université de Windsor.

The questionnaire may be answered in English if so desired, by reversing the booklet.

Please assist by completing the following particulars.

1. Full residential address _____
2. Private dwelling or apartment? _____
3. Is dwelling owned or rented? _____
4. How many automobiles are privately owned by members of your family at this address? _____
5. Do you own a vacation home? _____
6. Do you own (a) a refrigerator _____
(b) home freezer _____
(c) electric dishwasher _____
(d) automatic clothes dryer _____
(e) colour television _____
7. How many years have you lived in Windsor? _____
8. If not a Windsor resident, how long have you lived in Essex County? _____
9. How many generations, on your side of the family (not including yourself) have lived in Windsor or in Essex County? _____
10. At approximately what date did the first members of your family arrive to settle in Windsor or Essex County? _____
11. If not born in Windsor or Essex County, what was your address prior to coming to Windsor or Essex County?
Town or City _____
Province (or Country if outside Canada) _____
12. If not Windsor born, what was your main reason for coming to Windsor? _____
13. Which language is most commonly spoken in the home? _____
14. How would you rate your command of French? Circle.
excellent good fair poor

15. How would you rate your command of English? Circle.

excellent good fair poor

16. What is the present size of your family living at home? _____

17. Please complete the blank spaces in the following table.

a) Place of birth of household head	<u>Town or City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Country, if outside of Canada</u>
b) Place of birth of spouse			
c) Place of birth of parents on male side -father -mother			
d) Place of birth of parents on female side -father -mother			

18. Are you presently employed? _____

19. If so, by whom? _____

20. What is your present occupation? _____

21. What is the address of your place of work? _____

22. If your wife is employed, please indicate as follows:

Occupation _____

Place of Work _____

23. Which general grouping would include your family's total gross annual income?

Circle: \$5,000 \$5,000-10,000 \$10,001-\$14,999 \$15,000

24. Is your family's religious denomination:

Protestant Roman Catholic Other

25. Please specify name of the church attended (if any) by members of your family?

Name of Church _____

Address _____

26. Please indicate the highest level of education reached by the following family members and indicate as either Elementary, High School or College - University

Household Head _____

Spouse _____

27. Please list the Elementary and/or High Schools, presently attended by members of your family.

Name of School	Elementary or Secondary	Address

28. Please list the Elementary and/or High Schools previously attended by grown up members of your family.

Name of School	Elementary or Secondary	Address

29. Please indicate which of the following French-Canadian Clubs (if any) either yourself or members of your family belong to. (Use ✓ to indicate membership and ✓ to indicate regular attendance in the respective columns.

Name of Clubs	Membership	Attendance	Meeting Place
Club Richelieu St. Jean Baptiste Alliance Francaise F. F. C. F. Altar Society C. W. L. A.P.I. Elementary P. E. P. Commerce A. C. F. O. Others - please list			

30. Please list any other social or recreational clubs or organizations in which members of your family are actively involved.

Club Names or Organizations	Attendance	Meeting Place

31. Please indicate which of the following customs your family still recognizes and celebrates each year. Circle -

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| (a) Etrennes | Yes | No |
| (b) Reveillon | Yes | No |
| (c) St. Jean Baptiste Day | Yes | No |
| (d) St. Catherine's Day | Yes | No |
| (e) Other traditional custom - | | |
| Please list | | |

32. Do you subscribe to Le Rempart? Yes No
33. Does your family listen regularly to CBEF radio? Yes No
34. Do you subscribe to any other French language newspaper, magazines or periodicals? Yes No
35. Are you a member of Caisse Populaire? Yes No
36. Please indicate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. (Circle appropriate word)
- (a) French-Canadiens place a higher value on non-material things than do their Anglophone counterparts. (agree or disagree)
 - (b) Living one's language is essential to promoting one's culture. (agree or disagree)
 - (c) The Canadian flag should exhibit the French fact. (agree or disagree)
 - (d) Large families provide too great a strain on the family budget. (agree or disagree)
 - (e) The teachings of the Church provide a way of life. (agree or disagree)
37. The following table refers to your family's circle of close friends and relatives who would be visited on a regular basis. Please complete for up to three families if possible. If more than three, choose families most often visited.

Relatives	Family #1	Family #2	Family #3
Street Location			
Number of Visits			
Is French spoken with this family?			
Does this family uphold similar traditions to your own?			
Close Friends	Family #1	Family #2	Family #3
Street Location			
Number of Visits			
Is French spoken with this family?			
Does this family uphold similar traditions to your own?			

Veillez fournir les renseignements suivants.

1. Adresse complète _____
2. Est-ce une maison seule ou un appartement? _____
3. Etes-vous propriétaire ou locataire? _____
4. Combien d'automobiles votre famille possède-t-elle à cette adresse? _____
5. Possédez-vous une maison de vacances? _____
6. Possédez-vous (a) un réfrigérateur? _____
(b) un congélateur? _____
(c) un lave-vaisselle? _____
(d) une sècheuse automatique? _____
(e) un téléviseur en couleurs? _____
7. Depuis quand demeurez-vous à Windsor? _____
8. Si vous n'habitez pas Windsor, depuis quand demeurez-vous dans le comté d'Essex? _____
9. Depuis combien de générations (sans compter la vôtre) votre famille habite-t-elle Windsor ou le comté d'Essex? _____
10. Quand vos ancêtres se sont-ils établis à Windsor ou dans le comté d'Essex? _____
11. Si vous n'êtes pas natif de Windsor ou du comté d'Essex, où habitiez-vous auparavant? _____
12. Ville ou village _____
Province (ou pays si autre que le Canada) _____
13. Quelle langue employez-vous le plus souvent à la maison? _____
14. Votre maîtrise du français est-elle?..... Excellente _____
bonne _____ passable _____ médiocre _____
15. Votre maîtrise de l'anglais est-elle?.... Excellente _____
bonne _____ passable _____ médiocre _____

16. Combien de membres de votre famille vivent présentement sous votre toit? _____

17. Veuillez remplir les espaces en blanc dans le tableau ci-dessous.

	<u>Ville ou village</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Pays si autre que le Canada</u>
a) Lieu de naissance du chef de famille	_____	_____	_____
b) Lieu de naissance de l'épouse	_____	_____	_____
c) Lieu de naissance des parents du chef de famille	_____	_____	_____
d) Lieu de naissance des parents de l'épouse	_____	_____	_____

18. Avez-vous présentement un emploi? _____

19. Si oui, à quel endroit? _____

20. Quel genre de travail faites-vous? _____

21. Adresse de l'employeur _____

22. Si votre épouse travaille, veuillez indiquer

Son genre d'emploi _____

Son lieu de travail _____

23. A quel groupe appartient le revenu annuel brut de votre famille?

a) Moins de \$5,000. _____

b) \$5,000-\$10,000. _____

c) \$10,001-\$14,999. _____

c) \$15,000 ou plus _____

24. Quelle est la religion de votre famille?

Protestante _____ Catholique _____ Autre _____

25. Indiquez le nom et l'adresse de l'église que fréquentent les membres de votre famille _____

26. Niveau d'éducation atteint par vous et votre épouse. Indiquez si élémentaire, secondaire, collégial, universitaire.

Chef de famille _____

Espouse _____

27. Veuillez énumérer les écoles élémentaires et/ou secondaires que fréquentent présentement les membres de votre famille.

Nom de l'école	Elémentaire ou secondaire	Adresse

28. Veuillez énumérer les écoles élémentaires et/ou secondaires fréquentées antérieurement par les membres adultes de votre famille.

Nom de l'école	Elémentaire ou secondaire	Adresse

29. Faites-vous (ou votre famille) partie de sociétés ou clubs canadiens-français? (Marquez d'un _____ si vous êtes membre et si vous assistez régulièrement aux réunions).

<u>Nom du club ou de la société</u>	<u>Membre</u>	<u>Assiste aux réunions</u>	<u>Lieu des réunions</u>
Club Richelieu			
St. Jean Baptiste			
Alliance française			
F.F.C.F.			
Dames d'autel			
Ligue catholique féminine			
A.P.I. élémentaire			
P.E.P. Commerce			
A.C.F.O.			
Autres - veuillez indiquer le nom			

30. Veuillez énumérer tous les autres clubs sociaux ou récréatifs dont les membres de votre famille font activement partie.

<u>Nom du club ou de l'organisation</u>	<u>Assiste aux réunions</u>	<u>Lieu des réunions</u>

31. Veuillez indiquer si votre famille souligne ou célèbre encore, chaque année, les coutumes suivantes:

- a) Etrennes Oui _____ Non _____
- b) Réveillon Oui _____ Non _____

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| c) La St. Jean Baptiste | Qui | Non |
| d) La Sainte Catherine | Qui | Non |
| e) Autres coutumes
traditionnelles? | Qui | Non |

Si oui, indiquez lesquelles.

32. Etes-vous abonné au Rempart? Oui _____ Non _____
33. Syntonisez-vous CBEF régulièrement? Oui _____ Non _____
34. Etes-vous abonné à d'autres journaux, revues ou périodiques
de langue française? Oui _____ Non _____

35. Etes-vous un sociétaire de la Caisse populaire? Oui _____ Non _____

36. Veuillez indiquer si vous êtes d'accord avec les énoncés suivants.

- a) Les Canadiens-français attachent plus d'importance aux choses non-matérielles que les canadiens anglais.
- Qui _____ Non _____
- b) Vivre sa langue est essentiel à l'épanouissement de la culture.
- Qui _____ Non _____
- c) Le drapeau canadien devrait représenter le fait français.
- Qui _____ Non _____
- d) Les familles nombreuses pèsent trop lourdement sur le budget familial.
- Qui _____ Non _____
- e) Les enseignements de l'Eglise nous dictent un genre de vie.
- Qui _____ Non _____

37. Le tableau suivant concerne votre cercle d'amis intimes et la parenté que vous visitez régulièrement. Veuillez fournir les renseignements vousus pour au moins trois familles.

Parente	Famille #1	Famille #2	Famille #3
Adresse			
Nombre de visites			
Parlez-vous français lors de ces visites?			
Cette famille observe-t-elle les mêmes coutumes que vous?			
Amis intimes	Famille #1	Famille #2	Famille #3
Adresse			
Nombre de visites			
Parlez-vous français lors de ces visites?			
Cette famille observe-t-elle les mêmes coutumes que vous?			

A P P E N D I X C

CROSSTABULATION DATA

Tests of Significance related to Language Spoken in the Home and Ethnic Status

	Customs	Church	Media	Clubs	Attitudes	Family Size
Cramer's V	.5873	.3541	.3578	.2643	.1324	-.1671
Kendall's TAU B	.4760	.3267	.3208	.2000	.0809	-.1159
Significance	.00	.00	.00	.0001	.0538	.0102
Kendall's TAU C	.5423	.2852	.3587	.2249	.0904	-.1093
Significance	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0361	.0144
Gamma	.7819	.7499	.5620	.3552	.1454	-.2381
Somer's D	.3378	.3137	.2435	.1513	.0608	-.1046

Tests of Significance related to Command of French and Ethnic Status

	Customs	Church	Media	Clubs	Attitudes	Family Size
Cramer's V	.3222	.1947	.2318	.2051	.1713	.177
Kendall's TAU B	.3520	.2237	.3023	.2309	.0539	.0850
Significance	.00	.00	.00	.00	.1438	.0458
Kendall's TAU C	.3450	.1885	.2865	.2191	.0514	.0669
Significance	.00	.0001	.00	.00	.1553	.0921
Gamma	.4679	.3997	.4206	.3231	.0746	-.1425
Somer's	.3231	.2714	.2912	.2212	.0518	-.0983

Tests of Significance related to Language Spoken in the Home
and Economic Status

	Occu- pation	Va- cation Home	Length Resi- dence	Appliances	Income	Auto Owner- ship	Edu- cation
Cramer's V	.4604	.1002	.3137	.2087	.2176	.2439	.3978
Kendall's TAU B	-.2923	.1193	.1780	-.1073	.1817	.2577	.3757
Significance	.0000	.0083	.0003	.0155	.0003	.0000	.0000
Kendall's TAU C	-.3043	.0691	.1991	-.1164	.1936	.2222	.4010
Significance	.0000	.0828	.0000	.0096	.0001	.0000	.0000
Gamma	-.4922	.4635	.3009	-.1971	.3340	.5212	.6502
Somer's D	-.2336	.1750	.1301	-.0836	.1400	.2500	.3051

Tests of Significance related to Command of French and
Economic Status

	Occu- pation	Edu- cation	Auto Owner- ship	Income	Appliances	Home Owner- ship	Va- cation Home
Cramer's V	.2518	.2673	.1588	.1303	.1162	.2084	.2178
Kendall's TAU B	.0464	.0630	.0876	-.1109	-.0381	-.1494	.0256
Significance	.1864	.1123	.0463	.0177	.2232	.0015	.3051
Kendall's TAU C	.0416	.0636	.0969	-.1013	-.0350	-.1439	.0194
Significance	.2121	.1101	.0313	.0274	.2425	.0022	.3498
Gamma	.0659	.0909	.1564	-.1598	-.0551	-.3034	.0654
Somer's D	.0468	.0646	.1081	-.1098	-.0378	-.2126	.0464

A P P E N D I X D

Factor Analysis Output

Ethnic Indices

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	<u>LAN</u>	<u>FR</u>	<u>ENG</u>	<u>FA</u>	
LAN	1.00000	0.34386	-0.41571	-0.15754	
FR	0.34386	1.00000	-0.17948	-0.18232	
ENG	-0.41571	-0.17948	1.00000	0.11697	
FA	-0.1575	-0.18232	0.11697	1.00000	
CH	0.32165	0.21216	-0.29205	-0.19562	
CLB	0.21448	0.27316	-0.27316	0.09024	
CUS	0.50980	0.40308	-0.31933	-0.08536	
MEDIA	0.40140	0.38374	-0.23305	-0.06757	
ATT	0.04335	0.02071	-0.05745	0.14954	

	<u>CH</u>	<u>CLB</u>	<u>CUS</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>ATT</u>
LAN	0.32165	0.21448	0.50980	0.40140	0.04335
FR	0.21216	0.27316	0.40308	0.38374	0.02171
ENG	-0.29205	-0.21718	-0.31933	-0.23305	-0.05745
FA	-0.19562	0.09024	-0.08536	-0.06757	0.14954
CH	1.00000	0.18738	0.33968	0.29534	0.10508
CLB	0.18738	1.00000	0.31641	0.55728	0.01550
CUS	0.33968	0.31641	1.00000	0.40970	0.20847
MEDIA	0.29534	0.55728	0.40970	1.00000	0.06478
ATTN	0.10508	0.01550	0.20847	0.06478	1.00000

	<u>EST COMMUNALITY</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>EIGENVALUE</u>	<u>PCT OF VAR</u>	<u>CUM PCT</u>
LAN	0.38874	1	3.03437	33.7	33.7
FR	0.25298	2	1.23869	13.8	47.5
ENG	0.22124	3	1.08013	12.0	59.5
FA	0.12770	4	0.85462	9.5	69.0
CH	0.20717	5	0.76338	8.5	77.5
CLB	0.35755	6	0.62391	6.9	84.4
CUS	0.40299	7	0.57027	6.3	90.7
MEDIA	0.43660	8	0.47016	5.2	96.0
ATT	0.08836	9	0.36445	4.0	100.0

FACTOR MATRIX USING PRINCIPAL FACTOR WITH ITERATIONS

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
LAN	-0.65724	0.22234	0.10085
FR	-0.52085	0.06558	-0.09898
ENG	0.46284	-0.14354	-0.08050
FA	0.18184	-0.50509	0.33593
CH	-0.47131	0.17116	0.04116
CLB	-0.57312	-0.51092	-0.21553
CUS	-0.70644	0.07203	0.26215
MEDIA	-0.69499	-0.23887	-0.17314
ATTN	-0.12455	-0.09067	0.38838

COMMUNALITY

LAN	0.49158
FR	0.28538
ENG	0.24130
FA	0.40103
CH	0.25312
CLB	0.63596
CUS	0.57297
MEDIA	0.57005
ATTN	0.17457

<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>EIGENVALUE</u>	<u>PCT OF VAR</u>	<u>CUM PCT</u>
1	2.49871	68.9	68.9
2	0.69024	19.0	87.9
3	0.43698	12.1	100.0

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
LAN	0.68080	0.16758	-0.00259
FR	0.43850	0.28720	-0.10303
ENG	-0.47533	-0.12328	-0.01285
FA	-0.31715	0.11556	0.53581
CH	0.48610	0.12500	-0.03473
CLB	0.16376	0.77621	0.08150
CUS	0.68758	0.23396	0.21323
MEDIA	0.41144	0.63294	-0.01222
ATT	0.15698	-0.02985	0.38606

FACTOR SCORE COEFFICIENTS

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
LAN	0.31467	-0.05124	-0.01623
FR	0.09785	0.05913	-0.09997
ENG	-0.15210	0.03760	-0.01000
FA	-0.16011	0.07927	0.49015
CH	0.15956	-0.03544	-0.01900
CLB	-0.13986	0.60491	0.01762
CUS	0.37207	-0.05370	0.27525
MEDIA	0.07585	0.34388	-0.07063
ATT	0.05944	-0.05529	0.26388

Note: On this basis, CLB and FA were excluded from the proposed Guttman Scale.

Economic Indices

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	<u>HOM</u>	<u>AUTO</u>	<u>VAC</u>	<u>UTIL</u>
HOM	1.00000	-0.17923	-0.05268	0.38443
AUTO	-0.17923	1.00000	-0.10282	-0.20711
VAC	0.05268	-0.10282	1.00000	-0.03053
UTIL	0.38443	-0.20711	-0.03053	1.00000
OCC	0.08973	-0.33127	0.04946	0.15431
Y	-0.16303	0.30333	-0.02154	-0.22802
ED	-0.01779	0.12615	0.00392	-0.04362

	<u>OCC</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>ED</u>
HOM	0.08973	-0.16303	-0.01779
AUTO	-0.33127	0.30333	0.12615
VAC	0.04946	-0.02154	0.00392
UTIL	0.15431	-0.22802	-0.04362
OCC	1.00000	-0.46355	-0.45879
Y	-0.46355	1.00000	0.43487
ED	-0.45879	0.43487	1.00000

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>EST COMMUNALITY</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>EIGENVALUE</u>
HOM	0.16513	1	2.25599
AUTO	0.17584	2	1.31150
VAC	0.01795	3	1.04150
UTIL	0.18971	4	0.76411
OCC	0.33949	5	0.61586
Y	0.32810	6	0.52859
ED	0.28426	7	0.48242

	<u>PCT OF VAR</u>	<u>CUM PCT</u>
HOM	32.2	32.2
AUTO	18.7	51.0
VAC	14.9	65.8
UTIL	10.9	76.8
OCC	8.8	85.6
Y	7.6	93.1
ED	6.9	100.0

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>EIGENVALUE</u>	<u>PCT OF VAR</u>	<u>CUM PCT</u>
1	1.72994	62.2	62.2
2	0.73775	26.5	88.7
3	0.31407	11.3	100.0

FACTOR MATRIX USING PRINCIPAL FACTOR WITH ITERATIONS

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
HOM	0.30320	0.50800	-0.15239
AUTO	-0.49198	-0.16427	-0.40634
VAC	0.04094	-0.05049	0.21891
UTIL	0.37657	0.49412	-0.12565
OCC	0.67546	-0.19417	0.07200
Y	-0.67156	0.07559	0.03830
ED	-0.58758	0.40322	0.23533

COMMUNALITY

HOM	0.37322
AUTO	0.43415
VAC	0.05215
UTIL	0.40175
OCC	0.49913
Y	0.45818
ED	0.56322

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
HOM	-0.04650	0.60816	0.03457
AUTO	0.24020	-0.29295	0.53910
VAC	-0.00740	-0.06474	-0.21886
UTIL	-0.10880	0.62432	-0.01178
OCC	-0.64662	0.12170	-0.25729
Y	0.61206	-0.24333	0.15603
ED	0.74567	0.04597	-0.07127

FACTOR SCORE COEFFICIENTS

	<u>FACTOR 1</u>	<u>FACTOR 2</u>	<u>FACTOR 3</u>
HOM	0.03066	0.40656	0.10950
AUTO	0.00732	-0.12448	0.51242
VAC	0.01386	-0.04551	-0.14673
UTIL	0.00933	0.42415	0.07766
OCC	-0.30073	-0.00798	-0.18845
Y	0.26342	-0.10329	0.04905
ED	0.49312	0.12884	-0.23779

Note: On this basis HOM, VAC and ED were excluded from the proposed Guttman Scale.

APPENDIX E

Summary Data Derived from Questionnaire Sample

Total Number of Responses	185	(100%)
Responses in French	134	(72%)
Responses in English	51	(28%)
Number of French-Speaking Families	116	(65%)
Number of English-Speaking Families	63	(32%)
Number Speaking Other Than French or English	6	(3%)

<u>QUESTIONS</u>	<u>LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME</u>		
	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Total</u>
2. <u>Private Dwelling</u>			
<u>Apartment</u>	52	106	158
	2	21	23
3. <u>Owned</u>			
<u>Rented</u>	42	101	143
	12	27	39
4. <u>No. of Autos:</u>			
1	24	89	113
2	24	24	48
3	0	6	6
4 or more	2	1	3
5. <u>Vacation Home:</u>			
Yes	4	7	11
No	50	121	171
6. <u>Utilities</u>			
<u>Fridge:</u>			
Yes	53	134	177
No	2	5	7
<u>Freezer:</u>			
Yes	29	76	105
No	25	45	70
<u>Dishwasher:</u>			
Yes	17	25	42
No	38	97	135
<u>Drier:</u>			
Yes	47	107	154
No	7	21	28
<u>T.V. (Colour):</u>			
Yes	32	60	92
No	24	64	88
7. <u>Length of Residence in Windsor</u>			
Less than 5 years	9	27	36
5-10 years	9	50	59
11-20 years	9	12	21

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME

	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Total</u>
21-30 years	8	20	28
31-40 years	6	6	12
41-60 years	9	8	17
9. <u>Number of Generations in Windsor</u>			
None (if new arrivals not born here)	17	37	54
One	8	15	23
Two	4	7	11
Three	7	3	10
Four	5	3	8
Five	6	4	10
10. <u>Date of Family's Arrival in Windsor</u>			
1950 - 1973	10	15	25
1920 - 1949	10	9	19
1850 - 1919	5	6	11
1800 - 1949	3	2	5
Before 1800	5	4	9
11. <u>Prior Address if not Born in Windsor or Essex County</u>			
Elsewhere in Ontario	18	31	49
Quebec	3	56	59
New Brunswick	2	14	16
France	0	4	4
Elsewhere in Canada	1	5	6
Elsewhere	3	0	3
12. <u>Main Reasons for Coming to Windsor</u>			
Family Ties	7	11	18
Wages, Employment Opportunities	19	73	92
Weather	0	7	7
Job Transfer	2	3	5
Better Educational Opportunities	0	6	6
Miscellaneous	1	6	7

<u>LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME</u>			
	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Total</u>
14. <u>Command of French</u>			
Excellent			
Good	9	54	63
Fair	16	53	69
Poor	13	19	32
	15	2	17
15. <u>Command of English</u>			
Excellent			
Good	32	27	59
Fair	23	57	80
Poor	0	37	37
	0	6	6
16. <u>Size of Family Living at Home</u>			
2-3 members			
4-6 members	5	16	21
7-8 members	34	74	108
9-12 members	8	19	27
	6	6	12
17. <u>Place of Birth</u>			
<u>Household Head</u>			
Windsor			
Essex	24	14	38
Elsewhere Ontario	2	4	6
Quebec	12	24	36
New Brunswick	5	52	57
Elsewhere in Canada	2	15	17
France	1	7	8
	0	3	3
<u>Place of Birth</u>			
<u>Spouse</u>			
Windsor			
Essex	15	7	22
Elsewhere in Ontario	5	8	13
Quebec	13	35	48
New Brunswick	5	57	62
Elsewhere in Canada	7	9	16
France	0	1	1
	0	3	3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME

English French Total

Place of Birth

Parent's Household Head

Windsor	17	12	29
Essex	8	6	14
Elsewhere in Ontario	15	29	44
Quebec	10	94	104
New Brunswick	6	25	31
Elsewhere in Canada	3	2	5
France	0	5	5

Place of Birth

Spouse's Parents

Windsor	13	4	17
Essex	21	16	37
Elsewhere in Ontario	26	34	60
Quebec	13	116	129
New Brunswick	5	19	24
Elsewhere in Canada	0	0	0
France	1	5	6

18. Occupational Category

Household Head

Category: 1	8	10	18
2	16	7	23
3	6	41	47
4	20	59	79

Occupational Category

Spouse

Category: 1	1	0	1
2	5	6	11
3	5	3	8
4	8	30	38
Domestic	6	10	16

23. Income (Family)

Category 1: 5,000	3	5	8
2: 5-10,000	10	41	51
3: 10-15,000	15	45	60
4: 15,000 plus	20	26	46

<u>LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME</u>			
	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Total</u>
24. <u>Religious Denomination</u>			
Roman Catholic	51	122	173
Protestant	5	1	6
Other	0	1	1
25. <u>Church Attended</u>			
St. Jerome's	3	59	62
St. Vincent de Paul	1	10	11
Immaculate Conception	1	8	9
Assumption	7	7	14
St. Rose	6	5	11
Perpetual Help	0	4	4
St. Therese	7	5	12
Other - R.C.	24	26	50
Protestant	1	0	1
26. <u>Level of Education</u>			
<u>Household Head</u>			
Elementary	8	52	60
High School	22	48	70
College - University	22	1	23
<u>Level of Education</u>			
<u>Spouse</u>			
Elementary	3	35	38
High School	25	68	93
College - University	23	15	38
27. <u>Schools Attended Past and</u>			
28. <u>Present</u>			
St. Therese	16	67	83
Lucien Beaudoin	17	26	43
Georges Vanier	19	18	37
St. Edmond	4	20	24
Other Separate Elementary	16	19	35
Board Elementary	1	5	6
Separate High Schools	21	28	49
Board High Schools	30	48	78

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME

English French Total

29. Club Membership

St. Jean Baptiste	4	35	39
Richelieu	2	12	13
Alliance Francais	1	2	2
F.F.C.F.	0	17	17
Dames D'Autel	2	8	10
C.W.L.	6	9	15
API Elementary	23	72	95
PEP (Commerce)	2	15	17
ACFO	2	9	11
Alouette Club	1	7	8
Knights of Columbus	5	3	8

31.5 Customs

<u>Etrennes:</u> Yes	10	73	83
No	23	13	36

<u>Reveillon:</u> Yes	12	102	119
No	19	9	28

<u>St. Jean Baptiste Day:</u> Yes	3	42	45
No	27	35	62

<u>St. Catherine's Day:</u> Yes	9	62	71
No	21	23	44

<u>Others:</u> Yes	1	43	44
No	3	9	12

32. Media

<u>Le Rempart:</u> Yes	13	62	75
No	44	62	106

<u>CBEF Radio:</u> Yes	14	70	84
No	41	56	97

<u>Other Papers:</u> Yes	7	56	63
No	48	66	114

<u>Caisse Populaire:</u> Yes	15	75	90
No	40	53	93

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME

	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Total</u>
--	----------------	---------------	--------------

36. Attitudes

a) Yes	17	59	76
No	32	47	79
b) Yes	43	110	153
No	11	10	21
c) Yes	16	77	93
No	25	33	58
d) Yes	26	85	111
No	21	33	54
e) Yes	41	89	130
No	8	28	36

37. Social Interaction

Family Language

	%	%
Yes	45	89
No	55	11

Friends Language

Yes	25	76
No	75	24

Family Customs

Yes	81	89
No	19	11

Friends Customs

Yes	75	88
No	25	12

INTERVIEWS: Dec. 1972 - Nov. 1973

Mongenais, J., Past President A.C.F.O.
Noel, Monseigneur, St. Jerome's Parish
Fortier, Therese, President, St. Jerome's F.F.C.F.
Forestier, L., Past Manager, CBEF Radio
Marentette, R., Administrator, Separate Schools Board
Lajeunesse, E.J., Assumption Parish
Le Blanc, M., Secretary Alliance Francaise
Cadioux, C., Editor, Le Rempart
Lacasse, H., Past Mayor of Tecumseh
Bondy, P., Manager, Visitors and Convention Bureau
Bibeau, R., Manager, Caisse Populaire, Windsor
Bisnaire, R., Principal L'Ecole Georges Vanier
McGraw, P., Executive Member, Richelieu Club
Fleury, T., Sister, Principal L'Ecole St. Therese
Breault, L., Sister, Principal L'Ecole Lucien Beaudoin
Vallee, R., Principal L'Ecole St. Edmond
Johnson, E., Superintendent, Windsor Separate Schools

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ackerman, E.H., Geography as a Fundamental Research Discipline, Chicago, Department of Geography, Research Paper No. 53, 1958.
- Babbie, E.R., Survey Research Methods, Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1973.
- Barth, F., Ethnic Groups and Boundaries, Boston: Mass.: Little, Brown & Co., 1969.
- Bell, C. and Newby, H., Community Studies, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1971.
- Bell, W., "Economic, Family and Ethnic Status: An Empirical Test", American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, 1955.
- Berry, B.J.L. and Horton, F.E., Geographic Perspectives on Urban Systems, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1970.
- Berry, B.J.L., International Structure of the City, Law and Contemporary Problems, 30, 111-19.
- Berry, B.J.L. and Marble, D.F., Spatial Analysis, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1968.
- Blalock, H.M., Social Statistics, New York: McGraw Hill Co. Inc., 1960.
- Board, C., Charley, R., Haggett, P., Stoddart, P., editors, "Progress in Geography", International Reviews of Current Research, London: Edward Arnold, 1972, 4 Vols.
- Bogardus, E.S., "Social Distance in the City", in E.W. Burgess, editor, The Urban Community, 1968, 48-54, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bourne, L., International Structure of the City, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1971.
- Brazeau, E.J., "Language Differences and Occupational Experience", Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 24, No. 1958, No. 4.
- Carter, G.F., Man and the Land, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968.

- Charley, R.J. and Haggett, P., Frontiers in Geographical Teaching, London: Methuen & Co.Ltd., 1967.
- Chombart de Lauwe, Des Hommes et des Villes, Paris: Payot, 1965.
- Cole, J.P. and King, C.A., Quantitative Geography, London: John Wiley and Sons, 1968.
- Conchon, G., Canada, London: Kaye and Ward, 1966.
- Cook, R., editor, French Canadian Nationalism, Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1969.
- _____, Canada and the French Canadian Question, Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1970.
- Careless, J.M. and Craig-Brown, R., The Canadians, Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1967.
- Duncan, O.D., Cuzzort, R.P., and Duncan, B., Statistical Geography, Chicago: Free Press of Glencoe, 1961.
- Duncan, O.D., "Human Ecology and Population Studies" in Hauser, P.M. and Duncan, O.D., editors, The Study of Population: An Inventory and Appraisal, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959.
- Residential Segregation and Social Differentiation, Proceedings of the International Population Conference, Vienna, 1959.
- Duncan, O.D. and Duncan, B., "Residential Distribution and Occupational Stratification", American Journal of Sociology, 60, 493-503, 1955.
- _____, "A Methodological Analysis of Segregation Indexes", American Sociological Review, 20, 210-217, 1955.
- Duncan, O.D. and Lieberson, S., "Ethnic Assimilation and Segregation", American Journal of Sociology, 64, 364-74, 1959.
- Durrenberger, R.W., Geographical Research and Writing, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell and Company, 1971.
- Edwards, E., Statistical Analysis, New York: Rinehart & Co. Inc., 1959.

- Elliott, J.L., editor, Immigrant Groups, Vol. 2, "Minority Canadians", Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Scarborough: Ontario, 1971.
- Farrah, M., Neighbourhood Analyses, Trenton: New Jersey, Chandler Davis Publishing Co., 1969.
- Garrison, W.L. and Marble, D.F., Quantitative Geography, Part I, Evanston: Illinois, Northwestern University, Studies in Geography, No. 13, 1967.
- Gibbon, J.M., Canadian Mosaic, London: J.M. Dent and Sons, 1938.
- Gordon, D.N., "Immigrants and Municipal Voting Turnout; Implications for the Changing Ethnic Impact on Urban Politics", American Sociological Review, Vol. 35, p. 665, 1970.
- Gregory, S., Statistical Methods and the Geographer, London: Longmans, 1968.
- Guilford, J.P., Psychometric Methods, New York: McGraw Hill Co., Inc., 1954.
- Guillet, E.C., Early Life in Upper Canada, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1933.
- Haggett, P., Locational Analysis in Human Geography, London: Edward Arnold, 1965.
- Hagood, M. and Price, D., Statistics for Sociologists, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1952.
- Hamil, F., "The Detroit Region's French Heritage" in Radio Sketches of Periods, Events, Personalities, Western Ontario Broadcasting Company, Essex County Historical Association, 1963.
- Haring, L.L. and Lounsbury, J.F., Introduction to Scientific Geographical Research, Arizona State University: W.H. Brown Co., 1971.
- Hart, J.F., "Central Tendency in Areal Distributions", Economic Geography, Vol. 30, 1954.
- Hartshorne, R., Perspective on the Nature of Geography, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966.

- Harvey, D., Explanation in Geography, Toronto: MacMillan, 1971.
- Hatt, P.K. and Reiss, A.J., Cities and Society, Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1951.
- Helling, R.A., The Position of Negroes, Chinese and Italians in the Social Structure of Windsor, Ontario, Windsor, Ontario, 1965.
- Helling, R.A. and Boyce, E., A Demographic Study of Essex County and Metropolitan Windsor, Windsor, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, 1965.
- Hemmens, G., The Structure of Urban Activity Linkages, Urban Studies Research Monograph, University of North Carolina, 1966.
- Henripin, J., Etude demographique des groupes ethniques et linguistiques au Canada, (unpublished), Monograph for the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Data in Book of Commission's Report, The Official Languages, Ottawa, October 1967. See especially Chapter 11.
- Huff, D.L., "A Topographical Model of Consumer Space Preferences", The Regional Science Association Papers, Vol. 6, 1960.
- Hughes, H.M., Racial and Ethnic Relations, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1970.
- Jackson, J.D., "French-English Relations in an Ontario Community", Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, III, No. 3, August, 1966.
- Jackson, J.N., The Canadian City, Toronto: McGraw Hill, 1973.
- Jonassen, C.T., "Cultural Variables in the Ecology of an Ethnic Group", Reprint from American Sociological Review, February, 1949, 32-91.
- Joy, R.J., Languages in Conflict: The Canadian Experience, Ottawa: Published by the Author, 1967.
- Keller, S., The Urban Neighbourhood, New York: Random House, 1968.
- Kroeber, A.L., The Nature of Culture, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952.

- Lajeunesse, E.J., The Windsor Border Region, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960.
- Landriault, M., A Preliminary Investigation of the Spatial Variation that Exists Between Those of French and British Ethnic Origin in Regard to Income and Education in Windsor's Metropolitan Area, Unpublished B.A. (Hons.) Thesis, University of Windsor, 1972.
- Lebon, J.H., An Introduction to Human Geography, London: Hutchinson and Co.Ltd., 1966.
- Levin, J., Elementary Statistics in Social Research, New York: Harper & Row, 1973.
- Levy, S., Inferential Statistics in the Behavioural Sciences, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1968.
- Lieberson, S., "Ethnic Groups and The Practice of Medicine", American Sociological Review, Vol. 23, p. 543, 1958.
- Loubser, J.J., Discussion Paper on Canadian Ethnic Studies, Dept. of Sociology and Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 1970.
- Lowenthal, D., "Geography: Experience and Imagination: Towards A Geographical Epistemology", Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 1961.
- _____, Environmental Perception and Behaviour, Chicago: Dept. of Geography Research Paper No. 109, University of Chicago, 1967.
- MacDonald, G.F., Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Its Shoreline and Settlement from 1707, Unpublished Paper, Hiram Walker Historical Museum.
- Malinowski, B., A Scientific Theory of Culture, New York: Oxford University Press, 1960.
- Mann, P.M., "The Neighbourhood" in Neighbourhood, City and Metropolis, edited by Gutman, R. and Popenoe, D., New York: Random House Inc., 1970.
- Mann, W.E., Canada: A Sociological Profile, Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1968.

- Mannheim, K., Essays on the Sociology of Culture, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1956.
- Martindale, D., Social Life and Cultural Change, Toronto: D. Van Norstrand Co. Inc., 1968.
- Minar, D.W. and Greer, S., The Concept of Community, Chicago: Aldine, 1968.
- Marrison, N.F., Garden Gateway to Canada, Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954.
- _____, Essex County, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Michigan, 1944.
- Murdie, R.A., "Cultural Differences in Consumer Travel", Economic Geography, Vol. 41, No. 1, 1965.
- _____, Factorial Analysis in Metropolitan Toronto 1951, 1961, Research Paper 116, Dept. of Geography, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.
- Myers, J.K., "Assimilation to the Ecological and Social Systems of a Community", American Sociological Review, XV, June, 1950, pp. 367-72.
- Newman, J.L., "The Culture Area Concept in Anthropology", Abstract in the Journal of Geography, Vol. LXX, January, 1971, No. 1.
- Nie, H.N., Bent, D.H., Hull, Ch., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.
- Nystuen, J.D., "Identification of Some Fundamental Spatial Concepts", Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, No. 48, 1963, 11 373-84.
- Porter, J., The Vertical Mosaic, University of Toronto Press, 1965.
- Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism,
Book 1: The Official Languages
Book 2: Education
Book 3: The Work World
Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1967.
- Richer, S. and Laporte, P., Culture, Cognition and English French Competition, Paper presented at the Canadian Sociology Association Meetings, Toronto: York University, June, 1969.

- Rioux, M. and Martin, Y., editors, French Canadian Society, Vol. 1, Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 1964.
- Sandwell, B.K., The Canadian People, London: Oxford University Press, 1941.
- Shuval, J.T., "Class and Ethnic Correlates of Causal Neighbouring", American Sociological Review, Vol. 21, p. 453, 1956.
- Smith, R.L., The Ecology of Man: An Ecosystem Approach, New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
- Sorokin, P., Contemporary Sociological Theories, New York: Harper and Bros., 1928.
- Sprout, H. and M., The Ecological Perspective on Human Affairs, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1965.
- Swain, M. and Barik, H.C., "French Immersion Classes: A Promising Route to Bilingualism", Orbit, 16, Vol. 4, February, 1973. A Publication of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.
- Taaffe, E.J., editor, Geography, Englewood Cliffs: New Jersey Prentice Hall, 1970.
- Thearstone, W.H., The Analysis of Geographical Data, London: Heinemann, 1970.
- Theodorson, G.A., Studies in Human Ecology, New York: Row, Peterson and Co., 1961.
- Thomas, F., The Environmental Basis of Society, New York: The Century Co., 1925.
- Thomlinson, R., Urban Structure, New York: Random House Inc., 1969.
- Thompson, B. and Agocs, C., "Ethnic Studies: Teaching and Research Needs, Abstract, Journal of Geography, April, 1972, Vol. 72, No. 4.
- Timms, D. "Quantitative Techniques in Urban Social Geography", in Charley, R.J. and Haggett, P., Frontiers in Geographical Teaching, London: Methuen & Co.Ltd., 1965.
- Tobler, W.R., "Geographic Area and Map Projections", Geographical Review, 53, 1963.

- Vallee, F.G., Schwartz, M. and Darknell, F., "Ethnic Assimilation and Differentiation in Canada", The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. XXIII, Toronto, 1957.
- Vallee, F.G. and Schulman, N., The Viability of French-Groupings Outside Quebec, A Paper presented at the Centennial Conference on Regionalism and Confederation.
- Vallee, F.G., "Regionalism and Ethnicity: The French-Canadian Case", Perspectives on Regions and Regionalism, N.Y. Cord et al, editors, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.
- Vallieres, P., White Niggers of America, Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 1971.
- Van Arsdol, M.D., Camilleri, S.F. and Schmid, C.F., "The Generality of Urban Social Area Indexes", American Sociological Review, Vol. 23, 1958.
- Wagner, P.L. and Mikesell, M.W., Readings In Cultural Geography, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.
- Watson, J.W., Mental Distance in Geography, its Identification and Representation, Edinburgh: Unpublished Paper, University of Edinburgh, 1972.
- Webber, M.M., "Culture, Territoriality and the Elastic Mile", The Regional Science Association Papers, Vol. 13, 1964.
- Weiss, R.S., Statistics in Social Research, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1968.
- Wheeler, J.O., "Social Interaction and Urban Space", Abstract in Journal of Geography, Vol. LXX, April, 1971, No. 4, published by the National Council for Geographic Education.
- Wilson, L. and Kolb, W., Sociological Analysis, New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1949.
- Wirth, L., On Cities and Social Life, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.
- Wolpert, J., "Behavioural Aspects of the Decision to Migrate", The Regional Science Association Papers, Vol. 15, 1965.
- Yeates, M.H. and Garner, E.J., The North American City, New York: Harper and Row, 1971.

Zelinsky, W., A Prologue to Population Geography, New
Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1966.

VITA

Warwick McMillan Mercer born Camden, New South Wales, Australia, 1944. B.A. completed at the University of New England, New South Wales in 1969. Litt.B. (Merit) awarded by the same University in 1971.

A teacher by profession, trained at Sydney Teachers' College with 7 years experience in New South Wales Secondary Schools from 1965-71 in the employ of the N.S.W. Department of Education and with 3 years experience in Ontario in the employ of the Windsor Board of Education 1971-74.